THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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OUR IMMEDIATE DUTY TO FIND JOBS FOR THE JOBLESS

THAT SATAN WILL FIND WORK for the idle hands to do if we fail to anticipate him in this line of endeavor seems to put into a nutshell the compelling reason for the unemployment conference called by the President. Destitution, distress, bread-lines, and soup-kitchens in our larger cities, and a material increase in crime throughout the country, are predicted for the coming winter in dozens of editorials because of the almost unprecedented unemployment situation which the country now faces. "Leave the unemployed idle, cold and hungry, and we shall see a 'crime wave' such as never before," is the way the New York *Evening World* puts the case of the metropolis, where 500,000 persons are said to be out of work. But the so-called crime wave will engulf the whole country, and grow to "serious proportions, unless something is done to alleviate conditions," declares the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Even now "the frightful unemployment situation is making Socialists by the thousands," notes Mr. Victor Berger's Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* reminds us that winter, which is expected to add to unemployment figures and complicate whatever relief measures are undertaken, "is just around the corner—and it looks like a hard winter."

ZERO HOURS.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"For a full year the period of depression has been developing," we are told by the New York *Globe*, which considers it "amazing that the greatest industrial nation should have muddled through these months of economic distress without apparently once having taken thought of remedies." "This indicates clearly enough the damnable incapacity for leadership on the part of the rulers of this country, who run away to the seashore and the mountains when a real problem is put up to them," adds the Socialist New York *Call*, which complains, in concert with other widely scattered papers of different political faiths, that "Congress did nothing to solve the great problem of unemployment before it adjourned." But, it is pointed out, it is not the custom to heed a "serious social emergency," as the New York *Evening Post* notes, until the cry of the hungry actually is heard; to have done so in this instance would have created a precedent.

However, a precedent seems to be exactly what President Harding is going to establish, through his "man of all work," as one editor facetiously refers to Secretary of Commerce Hoover. Acting upon the statement of Secretary of Labor Davis that 5,735,000 persons are out of work in the United States, the President is calling a national conference on unemployment, and Mr. Hoover already has formulated plans for the gathering. As he explains in a statement to the press:

"The object of the conference will be to inquire into the volume of needed employment, the distribution of unemployment, to make recommendations as to measures that can properly be taken in coordinated speeding up of employment by industries and public bodies during the next winter and, in addition, a broad study of economic measures desirable to ameliorate the unemployment situation and give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to normal."

"Mr. Harding is forehanded in his decision to call this conference," remarks the Baltimore *American*. To date, notes the Chicago *Daily News*, little actual suffering has been in evidence because the unemployed apparently have had savings upon which to draw. But, it adds, "these accumulations cannot last indefinitely." While many editors believe there are not so many unemployed as the Department of Labor has estimated, and while, as the Minneapolis *Journal* notes, "there are evidently a very large number who do not seek or require employment," nevertheless, declares the New York *Evening World*, "the unemployment situation is the biggest problem the nation has to-day." So, thinks the Washington *Star*, "whatever the number of unemployed, and whatever their needs, they are entitled to consideration and assistance in every possible way." As the Portland *Oregon Journal* explains:

"This is a situation in which everyone in the country is directly concerned. Selfish men may assume that unemployment is nothing to them, but they are grievously mistaken.

"Employment means buying power, buying power means consumption, consumption means production, and production in turn means employment. Employment is the starting point in the everlasting circle that makes prosperity.

"One unemployed man means one less buyer. What do 5,735,000 unemployed men mean to the men who have goods on their shelves; mean to the owners and employees in plants that manufacture the goods for those shelves; mean to the men who supply the raw materials; to the manufacturing plants, and so on through the fundamental processes by which prosperity is maintained?

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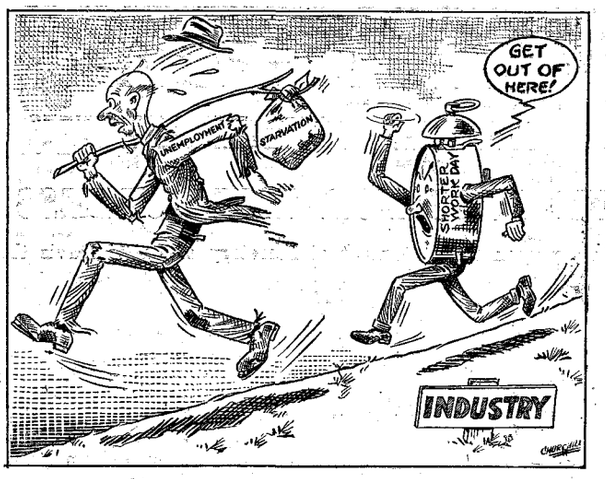
"Other disastrous effects follow in the wake of unemployment. Unemployment fans the flame of radicalism. It fills the mouth of the agitator and demagog with effective arguments. It sows the seeds of discontent. It undermines citizenship."

While many editors the country over agree that something must be done—and quickly—to alleviate conditions, we do not find them in harmony as to the cause of the present slump in em-



WHY NOT TRY THIS REMEDY?
—Churchill in the *United Mine Workers Journal*

ployment. "Industrial controversies, resulting in stoppage of production," is advanced by the St. Paul *Dispatch;* "a debt-ridden and mutilated world, which has decreased its buying, thus curtailing production," is responsible, in the opinion of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot;* "the high price of steel, which hampers building operations, high freight rates, high wages and high cost of materials, which keeps up the buyers' strike" are some of the reasons for unemployment given by the Houston *Post,* while the Buffalo *Express* believes the situation was caused by the "orgy of Government spending." The New York *American,* however, declares that "what with surtaxes and excess taxes, and this, that and the other, money has not been earning a fair rate of interest. So it is on strike, or else hiding behind tax-exempt securities, instead of keeping our factories and ships going." Nevertheless, "capital must shoulder the major part of the responsibility in the task of getting things going again," maintains the Baltimore *Evening Sun,* altho, as its neighbor, *The American,* tells us, "at the present moment many employers are being put to it to make the business wheel turn at all." Continues *The American:*

"The present depression is due to various natural and artificial causes, for none of which the Government is responsible. The natural causes are well known. The artificial causes lie largely in the disinclination of some of the labor bodies to go back to normalcy. The attitude of clinging to war wages, or the nearest to war wages obtainable, is handicapping employers and throttling business."

When we look about to see who is hardest hit by the existing depression we find them listed as factory employees, building tradesmen, miners, transportation workers and clerks. Sailors, hard hit by our failing export trade, find themselves in New York and other Atlantic ports without a job. In New York City alone ex-service men numbering approximately 60,000 are said by competent authorities to be walking the streets, while 20,000 are without work in Chicago.

"The only sound and the most effective way to deal with unemployment is to take such steps as are necessary to put business generally on a going basis," maintains the New York *Journal of Commerce.* "The Government itself has been forced to retrench, and is not in a favorable position to undertake large public works," explains the New York *Tribune.* The capital necessary for such a method of relief, points out the Washington *Star,* "would mount into the billions, and the people would have to provide it by heavier income, sales, tariff and other taxes; the Government cannot create work without paying for it." "Making city, county and State jobs solely for the purpose of putting men to work would be wasteful, and would do more harm than good," agrees the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.* So it would seem, as the Milwaukee *Journal* points out, that "there is no panacea for unemployment." Nevertheless, adds this paper, "much can be done"—

"The first thing to do, in casting about for measures of relief, is to face squarely the facts. One of these facts is that no miracle can be wrought. Nor can any one measure yield adequate benefit. It is possible, however, to discover and to do a number of things which will result in much good.

"For example, take the building trades. Normal construction cannot be hoped for until the clouds lift. Yet it is an advantageous time to build, and through urging this, through encouraging and stimulating action, more units will be built at once than would otherwise be the case.

"The prosecution to the full of public works of all kinds, city, county and State—this and other things should be done and if they are done, it will not only help to tide over a winter that will be dark to many, but will give an impetus to business in its effort to climb upward."

"Free public employment agencies conducted on a national scale," is the Chicago *Evening Post's* suggestion for the solution of the unemployment problem," but the Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that "the place to deal with unemployment is in Congress, where

OH BOY
WAGES
DURING THE WAR
THIS WILL GO ON FOREVER
HOW COME?
WE HAVE TO GET BACK TO NORMAL
PAY WINDOW
AFTER THE WAR
THE MAN OUT OF A JOB
WHEN I MADE BIG WAGES WHY DIDN'T I SAVE PART OF IT

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THEN AND NOW.
—Coffman in the New York *Evening Journal.*

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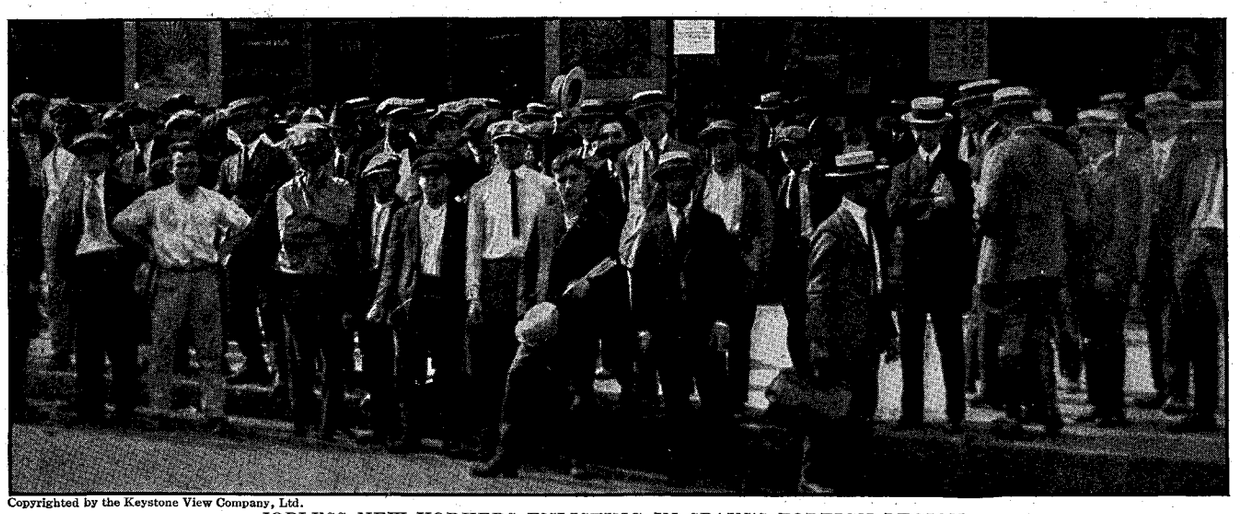

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JOBLESS NEW YORKERS ENLISTING IN SPAIN'S FOREIGN LEGION.

Many of these men, gathered in front of the Spanish Consulate in New York, are waiting their turn to join the Spanish Army at ninety cents a day for service against the Moors.

legislation to make production more attractive" should be perfected. The Lexington (Ky.) *Leader*, however, believes that we have come to expect too much of the Government." "The important thing is that an appreciation of the great seriousness of the problem shall be impressed on all classes of the public," thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Says its neighbor, *The Dispatch:*

"There is enough money in the United States to-day to hire the unemployed and enough money to buy their product. Of that which is held for lack of compensatory investment we can have no complaint. Of that which is held for undue profits or refusal to take losses corresponding to the huge profits made during the war and the succeeding orgy of extravagance, we have every right to complain. In fact, we can insist on a positive connection between the marching lines of the deserving unemployed and the dollar pinchers who would rather sit by a hoard than sacrifice a bit of it temporarily to increase the chances of making more hoards.

"Building material, for instance, is being held while the population suffers for shelter and workmen for work. Suits have been initiated in state and nation for the breaking up of combines. But the processes of the law take no cognizance of the passing of seasons or the demands of men's or women's or children's stomachs.

"Every merchant, every dealer, every manufacturer who is blocking the channels of business to catch extra dollars which he believes he can bag by waiting because the public cannot get along without his product is a cause of the tragedy of unemployment. The marching lines of the nearly destitute and the sadder scenes in the homes they represent are his handiwork."

The Washington *Herald* has repeatedly urged that "cities, counties and States and even the Federal Government should always have a fund provided for employment uses in time of industrial depression," it says. For the present, however, "we must do everything possible to increase our export trade," believes the New York *Evening Post*, while the Lincoln (Nebr.) *Star* reminds us that "the railroads are the biggest customers of the coal industry, and they employ a very considerable part of the nation's labor." Eventually, however, editors return to American business and the relations of capital and labor. As the Baltimore *American* sees the solution of the unemployment problem:

"There are two ways in which the canker can be gotten out of the business system. One is by a gradual wage reduction spread over a comparatively long period of partial business paralysis. The other is by use of the knife. The knife may be employed either by employers or by labor itself. Labor can use the knife either by clinging to the present costly system and forcing greater and greater numbers of its own forces into idleness or by cooperating with capital in getting rid of the present system quickly. If the first method is used, we shall unquestionably see a serious time of it this winter and the Government must keep awake to its responsibilities in that respect. But the responsibilities of the Government are limited to a humanitarian effort only. The Government cannot be responsible for a depressed industrial situation which it has no constitutional power to correct. Such correction must come, in so far as it can come, from the agreement of capital and labor to cooperate in fighting the causes of depression."

Whether President Harding can bring about such an agreement we shall soon know, for Secretary Hoover already has drawn the plans for the conference. This conference, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is likely to spur Congress into action." The Baltimore *Sun* expects favorable results from the gathering. It says:

"Primarily this conference must be an industrial peace and disarmament conference if it is to accomplish anything. All the wounds and weakness left by war cannot be cured at once, but if the conference is dominated by a spirit of intelligent reasonableness and by a willingness to make fair sacrifices for the general good, Mr. Harding will have averted a serious crisis and will have set the country on the high road to genuine restoration and health."

Other editors, however, disagree altogether with these estimates of what the conference will accomplish, and with the plan in its entirety. "President Wilson called a conference in which leaders of capital and labor groups were to settle certain problems, but nothing came of the matter except disillusion for the workers," we are reminded by the New York *Call*. Besides, avers the New York *World*, there is no necessity for a conference; "Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hoover could tell Mr. Harding what ought to be done in dealing with the unemployment situation, but Mr. Harding would not do it. Nor would Congress permit him to do it." Continues *The World:*

"What good such a conference can do at this stage of the emergency is past finding out. The causes are well known. No further light can be shed upon that end of the problem. The period of discussion has gone by. The time for action is here and has been for months.

"Let Congress come back on to its job and slash the Government's costs and cut down the war taxes all around, as it promised to do. That is the first and fundamental thing to be done in cure of unemployment, and no conferences are needed to talk further about it. Industrial recovery will not begin until the country has liquidated, and the country will not have liquidated until the Government has liquidated."

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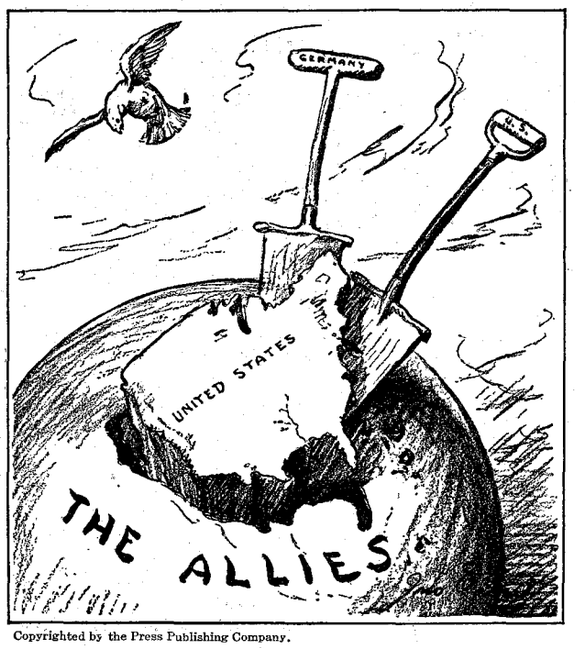
A PEACE OF DISENTANGLEMENT

NOTHING LESS than a disgraceful abandonment of the Allies, a notable aid to German plans for creating division among the victors in the Great War, a betrayal of the world's hopes for a better international order, and a confession of downright, sordid national selfishness are seen by a host of Democratic and other opposition editors in the separate peace treaty with Germany which was signed in Berlin on August 25. The Republicans, of course, are delighted to have a treaty that cuts us loose from the League of Nations and European after-war readjustments, and among both parties in Congress there is said to be acquiescence in a final exit from the theater of war whereby we are relieved of responsibility for what was done at Versailles without losing any of our rights under the Versailles Treaty. But it is the very completeness of disentanglement that arouses Democratic ire. "Did we send 2,000,000 men across the sea for a peace treaty that would omit any reference to the principles for which we fought?" demands the Pittsburgh *Post* (Dem.), while the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) denounces the Berlin Treaty's silence on the causes of the war and on Germany's conduct as "apologetic, shifty and pusillanimous."



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A SEPARATE PEACE THAT SEPARATES.
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

"The everlasting reproach and shame" enveloping this new treaty "like a nasty mist" is, in the words of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that it claims everything in the shape of rights and privileges granted by the Treaty of Versailles, but of America's responsibilities and obligations it recognizes no jot or tittle." "We have now incontinently deserted our associates, ingloriously disowned our obligations," in the opinion of the Louisville *Courier-Journal,* "we are international welchers, brazenly withdrawing from the game which we voluntarily entered, our I O U's repudiated, our pockets full of swag." To many Americans, says the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), the treaty to-day "is a sharp deal; to-morrow it will be the memory of shame." It is not a treaty to be proud of, agree the Independent New York *Evening Post,* Syracuse *Herald,* and Indianapolis *News,* and the Democratic Dallas *News,* Chicago *Journal,* Mobile *Register,* Atlanta *Journal,* and Brooklyn *Citizen.*

Aside from the "dishonor" of it and the abandonment of our Allies, a number of important Democratic dailies emphasize the help which this treaty gives to German endeavors to split the Allies. To quote the New York *World,* for instance,

"German diplomacy for the last two years has recognized only one aim, which is the nullification of the Treaty of Versailles. "For all the practical purposes of Berlin the first wedge has been driven into the Treaty of Versailles, and the business of finally wrecking it can be carried on as prudence and opportunity dictate."

Then there is the practical angle. The Newark *News* (Ind.) does not see how we can keep the Allies from modifying the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty. "What is to hinder them from whittling away the rights and advantages it stipulates for the benefit of the United States until they leave us holding the empty bag?" And what can we do about it? Or how can we insist that the Allies shall hold Germany to the terms of the Versailles Treaty? The New York *Journal of Commerce* sees another reason why the new treaty, instead of securing anything to us, only files a claim which "may or may not be sustained by events":

"The absurdity of the whole proposition is seen in the fact that Germany herself is firmly bound down and hedged about by the most stringent of restrictions and could not be expected to do anything that was not permitted by the representatives of the Allies under the Versailles Treaty and the subsequent agreements. The new document therefore leaves this country practically where it was before."

Before turning to Republican defense of the treaty, it may be well to note just what its provisions are. The treaty with Germany was signed on August 25 in Berlin; a similar treaty was signed with Austria on August 24, and with Hungary on August 29. After quoting the Knox-Porter peace resolution, the Berlin Treaty proceeds:

"Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the Treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States."

YANKEE INGENUITY.
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

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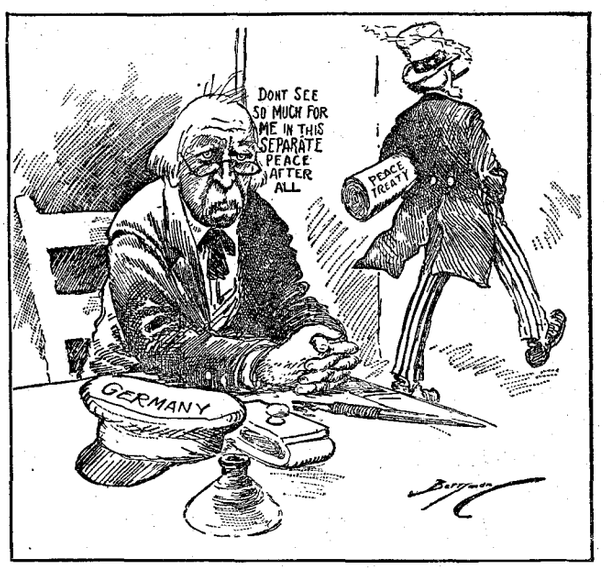
It is then stated that the rights and advantages which the United States shall "have and enjoy" are those defined in certain enumerated sections of the Treaty of Versailles, and that the United States assumes no obligations under certain other enumerated provisions. In particular, it is stated that the United States is not bound by the League Covenant or by any action taken by the League "unless the United States shall expressly give its



—Berryman in the Washington *Star*

assent to such action." While the United States is privileged to participate in the reparations commission, it "is not bound to participate unless it shall elect to do so."

The Versailles treaty rights retained for the United States include, as the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* notes,

"the retention until further adjustment of seized German property; joint title with the other Powers to the former German overseas possessions; German disarmament under international commissions; war prisoners and graves; certain financial details, including payment for occupying troops; economic arrangements; aerial navigation for Germany; regulations concerning German ports, waterways and railways; a number of minor miscellaneous details, and what is most important, guarantees of peace. By this last reservation the United States asserts its right, with the other victorious Powers, to occupy Rhine bridgeheads for a period of fifteen years."

The clauses of the Versailles Treaty demanding the trial of the Kaiser are ignored and it is specified that besides the League Covenant the United States is not to be bound by the laying down of the new boundaries of Germany, the geographical and political readjustments of Belgium, the left bank of the Rhine, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, East Prussia, Memel, the free City of Danzig, Schleswig-Holstein, Helgoland, China, Siam, Liberia, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria and Shantung.

A forthright expression of approval from the Republican viewpoint is made by Senator Medill McCormick, who says:

"The treaty epitomizes the return to sensible American diplomacy and normal, national, realizable ideals. Under it America, true to her tradition, assumes no political obligation in Europe. Her economic rights are everywhere safeguarded.

"The way is now open for the liquidation of our outstanding differences with other nations by conference and conciliation, and for the limitation of armament by agreement. We must seek a true concern of purpose among the great powers through the meeting to be held in Washington."

The most remarkable fact about the Treaty with Germany, in the opinion of the Washington *Post* (Ind.) which is credited with voicing the opinion of the Administration, is that apparently—

"It harmonizes all the views which clashed over the treaty of Versailles and elicits unanimous support. Proleaguers, reservationists, irreconcilables, Republicans and Democrats have expressed their satisfaction with the new treaty, which indicates its prompt ratification."

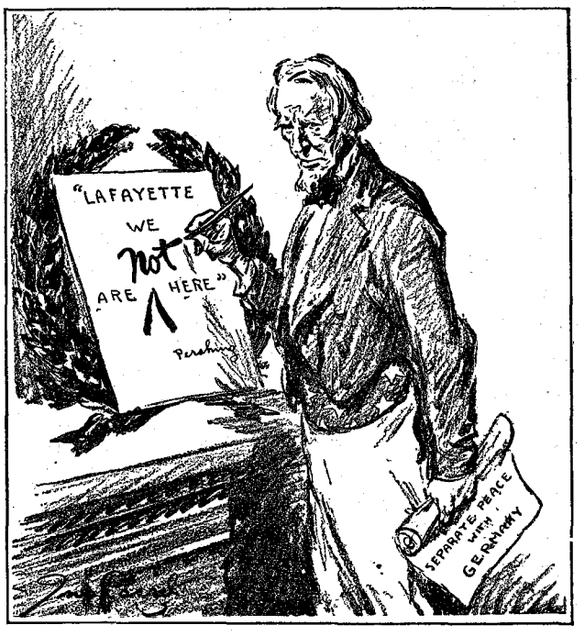
The Berlin Treaty is thus favorably characterized by the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind.):

"It is the *coup de grâce* to the supergovernment which would have set its foot upon the constitutional self-sovereignty of the United States and the ratification of the treaty will be the first positive expression of our Government to replace the several negative evidences of our attitude toward the surrender of sovereignty to an international association."

"A 'separate peace' which suits us," seems to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) to be "far better than a joint peace which would have tied us up to an unworkable League of Nations covenant." Practically the same sentiment is expressed in the editorial columns of such Republican dailies as the Kansas City *Journal*, Minneapolis *Journal*, Chicago *Tribune*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* and Boston *Transcript;* as well as in the Independent Providence *Journal*, New York *Commercial*, Pittsburgh *Leader*, and Baltimore *News*. The American people "will not weep now over the spilled milk of the Versailles pact," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem and it adds:

"Between the Versailles Treaty and the Treaty of Berlin a great gulf is fixed. One was the seeming apotheosis of idealism and altruism. The other is the assumed enthronement of common sense. The former made us a member of a new family of nations; the latter continues old general relationships, subject to such modifications and new obligations as we may from time to time see fit to assume.

"Whatever we may think of it this is the international chart under which we will sail. It is not a declaration of independence from the rest of the world nor a pronouncement in favor of national isolation. Nor is it a cold-blooded and selfish denial of moral obligations. It may be a more cautious and less generous program than that designed at Versailles, but it will appeal to the national sense of self-interest, and it certainly will not prevent exhibitions of sacrifice and magnanimity such as characterized our policy toward China and Cuba years before the League of Nations was suggested, and which sent us across the seas with two million men in 1917."



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GOOD-BYE, ALLIES!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

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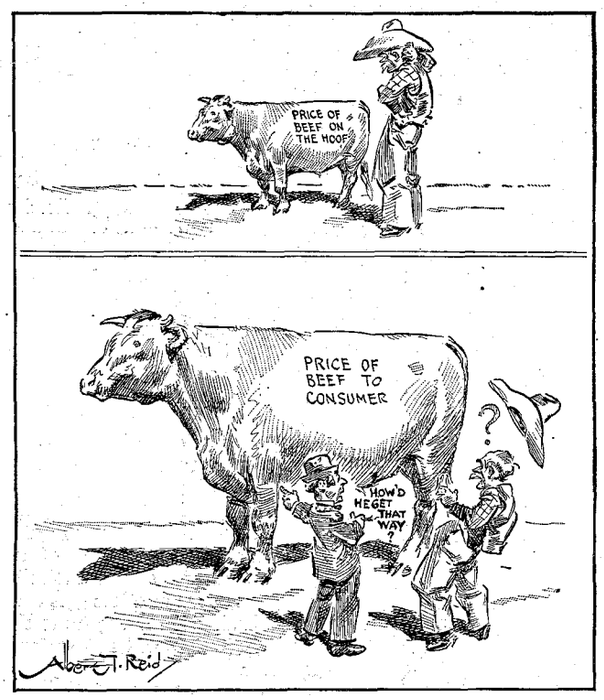
BEEF PRICES "OUT OF JOINT"

"A DOLLAR'S WORTH of the best chuck steak would provide enough pot roast for fifteen or twenty men doing hard physical labor," the Institute of American Meat Packers informs us—at present wholesale prices. And it is gratifying to learn from the same source that the wholesale prices of dressed beef are down to within two cents of the prices in 1913, but, remarks the Boston *Globe*, "most of us buy what beef we use at retail." And the retailer, according to the Wheeling *Register*, seems to be quite ignorant of these interesting facts about beef prices. Nor is the retailer thought to be alone in such ignorance, for we hear the Mobile *Register* calling: "Boy, page the restaurant man." With a wholesale price decline of nearly 45 per cent. in



YOU WOULD HARDLY KNOW IT FOR THE SAME ANIMAL.
—Reid in the N. Y. *Evening Mail.*

beef prices during the year, strange to say, the householder has had, according to newspaper report, little benefit. That means people are not buying beef. And that, in turn, as the President of the National Livestock Exchange is quoted as saying in the Chicago *Tribune*, means that "the dressed beef trade is in a demoralized condition":

"Although wholesale prices of beef have dropped until forequarters are selling in some places at four cents a pound, retail prices have not come down. With retail prices up, the public is not buying. With that condition existing, the retailer, of course, is not selling and is consequently not buying from the wholesaler, who in turn has restricted his orders from the packers."

Well then, comments the Buffalo *News*, if this is the case, "the solution of the problem is in the hands of the retailer." For, "if retail prices were lowered the public would be encouraged to buy and the market for distribution all along the line would be open." "The difference between wholesale and retail prices of a pound of round steak in New York was 12.8 cents in 1913, and 26.4 cents in 1921," quotes the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* from a New York Bank bulletin. There has been some mitigation of retail meat prices, admits the Yonkers *Statesman*, but not to the extent of 45 per cent. The packers, it says, "are blazing a new trail; let the retailers leave the muddy road of the profiteers and follow the new lead through the clean forest glades back to sanity."

These charges against the meat retailer are common enough. But, observes the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, under our laws and customs the defendant is allowed to testify in his own behalf before he may be convicted and sentenced. And so the Colorado daily gives the defendant a chance to state his side of the case:

"The retailers of meat deny the charge that they are guilty of profiteering, extortion or unfair business practises, and they pass the buck right down to the meat-eaters, who, they say, have become so fastidious that they won't eat anything but the loin, which is 17 per cent. of the dressed carcass. The dressed carcass is only about half of the live weight of the animal, so we have almost 100 per cent. of the public demanding 8½ per cent. of the critter and scorning its other parts. . . .

"The public appears to be freakish in other respects, according to the defendant purveyors of meat. They say that in hot weather buyers ask for steaks or chops. Roasts might as well be thrown out of the window, except for a slightly better demand on Saturdays. Housewives do not care to fire up the oven on hot days. But roasts come with the animals, besides many other cuts.

"Dressed carcasses of toothsome beef sell at wholesale in Denver from 13 to 15 cents a pound. The local butcher cuts it up and awaits buyers. They come and ask for twice as much loin as for all the rest put together. There isn't enough to go around and that part of the animal has to be priced high enough to make it carry the cuts so many seem unwilling to carry home.

"It doesn't seem to do much good to price these pieces of meat from 6 to 15 cents a pound. They are not wanted. It's chops, hindquarter, or nothing."

TO HALT THE RUM-SLEUTH AT THE DOOR

IF A PROHIBITION AGENT comes to your door and tries to get into your house without a warrant "you aren't a very good American if you don't knock him down." This vigorous declaration is not from a former brewer or distiller, but was uttered on the floor of the United States Senate by a consistent prohibitionist and uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic—Senator Ashurst of Oklahoma. And at the same time the House and Senate accept amendments to the pending anti-beer bill which aim to guard the citizen against illegal search. We find these facts hailed by many journalistic observers as evidence of a significant change in the attitude of Congress. "A few conscientious and courageous men in Congress have become alarmed because of the outrages committed in the name of prohibition, and are trying to revive the almost murdered body of freedom by invoking the Fourth Amendment," avers the Columbia *Record*. Congress is waking none too soon, thinks the Indianapolis *News*, to the fact that "the Fourth Amendment is as much a part of the Constitution as the Eighteenth." After the recess, remarks the New York *Times*, "Congress will have to decide whether the Eighteenth Amendment is or is not to overrule the Fourth." "This business of making the Eighteenth Amendment override the Bill of Rights has got to be stopped," exclaims Henry H. Curran, Fusion candidate for Mayor of New York. It is no secret, declares the Washington *Post*, that the rights guaranteed under the Fourth Amendment have been violated in enforcing the Volstead act; or, as the New York *World* puts it, "since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment it has been pretty generally taken for granted by Prohibition enforcement officers that the rest of the Constitution had been repealed."

"The current rediscovery of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is encouraging," remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, but it must not be interpreted as "any indication that Congress is turning wet." And in Mark Sullivan's Washington correspondence to the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"The feeling that has flamed up in Congress over the amendments to the Prohibition Enforcement Act is as strong as any

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emotion that has blazed in that body for a long time. It is not a feeling that is unfriendly to prohibition. If the wets are taking any comfort out of it, they are mistaken. The prevailing feeling of Congress is as dry as ever it was.

"But on the part of a group of Senators and Congressmen, which is large in numbers and determined in spirit, there is a fierce resentment against invasions of ancient constitutional rights, which have been committed and tolerated in the service of prohibition. For the future, persons engaged in searching out crimes against prohibition will be compelled to restrict themselves within the same limitations that have been imposed by law for hundreds of years on officials engaged in ferreting out murder and other felonies.

"Most of the prohibitionists realize that they must give up some of the things they have practised during the last three years. They know it will no longer be possible to search a man's house for liquor unless they have a warrant, but they hope to retain the right to search automobiles without a warrant.

"This determination to get back to constitutional safeguards for individual rights and liberties goes further than Congress and further than the subject of prohibition enforcement only. There is a widespread feeling in Washington that during the previous Administration the detecting and other espionage functions of the Government ran pretty wild. It arose out of the war, and so long as the war continued there was some excuse for it. But there was not excuse for many of the things that were done in the name of guarding the public safety, nor for perpetuating the spirit of espionage during the two years following the end of the war."

When Congress took its recess the two Houses had failed to agree on the form of the amendment by which the rights of the citizen were to be safeguarded against too much zeal on the part of the prohibition enforcement officer. The Stanley amendment, approved by the Senate, makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for a prohibition agent to search "the property or premises of any person" without a search warrant. This, its friends say, is simply a reaffirmation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees that—

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

The House, finding the Stanley amendment too sweeping, agreed to a substitute which would protect the citizen's home, but not his person or property, from search without due process of law. Under this House amendment, which Mr. Volstead himself supports, no private dwelling may be searched without a warrant, and "no such warrant shall issue unless there is reason to believe such dwelling is used as a place where liquor is manufactured for sale, or is sold." Many papers seem to prefer this to the Senate amendment for the reason that the latter would protect the automobile and truck of the professional "rum-runner." As the Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel* remarks:

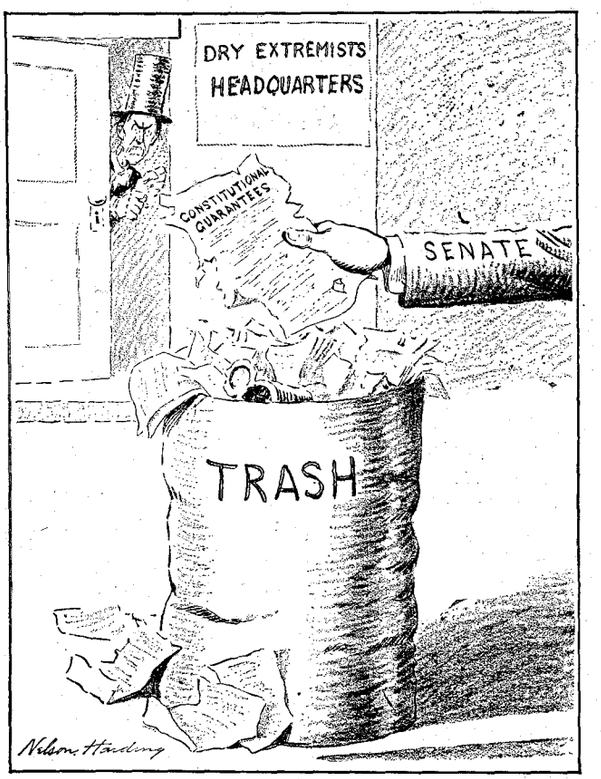
"It is wise and proper to permit the search of an automobile without a warrant. The automobile is not a fixed abode, and while the search warrant was being sworn out, it might easily be whisked across the county or State line. The officers of the law, suspicious of a car, must have power to act on their discretion. To forbid them this power would nullify the law so far as the transportation of liquor is concerned and prove an inestimable boon to the bootlegger and booze-runner."

The House amendment embodies the spirit of "sane liberalism," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which goes on to say:

"The sacredness of the home is a sentiment as old as Magna Charta. A man's house is his castle. If he wants to use the kitchen stove to make beer, or to press out his own wine in the cellar, that is his affair. What he produces will not be very good, perhaps, but his friends will stretch their consciences and call it good, and he will be content.

"Of course, the hip-pocket and motor-car searching is a nuisance, and may be made an intolerable nuisance. On the other hand the assertion of Mr. Volstead that without this 'we might as well quit trying to enforce any prohibition law' is not baseless, not childish. It is plain sense from the administrative viewpoint. If the home is not invaded there is a long step taken toward rationalism."

On the other hand the New York *Evening World* reminds us that the Fourth Amendment guarantees the right of the people to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures "in their persons, papers and effects," as well as in their houses; and it urges the Senate to stand its ground. Answering that the Senate



SALVAGING ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

amendment would make the enforcement of the prohibition law impossible, Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, goes on to state the case against it as follows:

"The Stanley amendment would prohibit by heavy penalties all search or 'attempt to search' for liquor or anything else without a search warrant.

"It would repeal a score of laws that authorize search or inspection that have been in effect, many of them, for a hundred years.

"The Justice Department, through Colonel Goff, has pointed out many customs, internal revenue, postal, game, and food and drug laws that would be jeopardized by it.

"It would interfere with the right to search a person arrested while committing a crime in the presence of the officer. This right has always been recognized under the English law, the common law, and the statutes.

"It would prevent the right to search without a warrant rum-running automobiles and similar conveyances. This means their protection, as it is impossible to get a warrant after a fast-running machine loaded with outlaws is discovered.

"It would protect the moonshine still, because in many outlying districts it would be impracticable to return for a warrant after the discovery of the still. The present revenue law, framed by the wets, never required it.

"The words 'attempt to search' without a warrant would probably prohibit all rights of inspection and investigation recognized as necessary for the proper performance of many governmental functions in innumerable statutes of the United States."

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THE BLAME FOR WEST VIRGINIA'S WAR

"YOUNG BLOOD AN' CORN LIKKER" is responsible for the bitter and costly civil war between unorganized coal miners and their employers in southern West Virginia, writes Oliver F. Holden, in light vein in the New York *Times*, quoting the opinion of Tolbert Hatfield, patriarch and survivor of the Hatfield-McCoy feud. In reality, however, says Winthrop D. Lane, a correspondent who spent six weeks in the turbulent area around Mingo for the New York *Evening Post*, the issue is this: "Shall the miners have the right to belong to the United Mine Workers of America and to bargain collectively with their employers?" This, it is admitted, was the original cause of the controversy which has raged for more than a year, but now, declares the Duluth *Herald*, "the issue of law and order is vastly greater than the merits of the original dispute." So acute, in fact, were conditions a week ago, in the Mingo area, where approximately 5,000 miners were said to have congregated with the intention of marching through Logan County to the State Capitol, that President Harding was prevailed upon by the Governor of West Virginia to issue a proclamation, ordering them to "disperse and retire" to their respective homes. A few days before this, Major Ocker had flown from Washington, confirming through a reconnaissance by airplane the existence of the mob. General Bandholtz, as the President's personal representative, then requested the United Mine Workers' district president to halt the advance and urge the miners to return to their homes. A few obeyed.

THE TROUBLE ZONE.

The shading on the map indicates the Mingo district.

Who is back of the opposition to unionism, besides the independent coal operators? Mr. Lane reminds us that "the United States Steel Corporation, of which Mr. Gary is the head, is one of the largest holders," as is also the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. At any rate, "the occurrences in West Virginia have been a blot upon the whole nation," asserts the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "and the restoration of law and order there is something in which the entire country has a direct interest." "When such an armed force can gather in any State, something is dangerously wrong," adds its neighbor, *The Dispatch*. "It is a sorry spectacle that West Virginia presents, whining for Federal troops at each serious outbreak before exerting every ounce of its own power in upholding the law and protecting its own property and citizens," declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, while a dozen other editors roundly criticize the Governor for his apparent inability to maintain order within the State. "West Virginia needs to clean her house," concludes the New York *Globe*.

On three other occasions troops have been thrown into Mingo County since the situation there became serious in May, 1920, and for several weeks past, we are told, the Mingo area has been under martial law. "There is no question of unionism involved so far as the authorities are concerned," remarks the Morgantown (W. Va.) *Post*; "it is only a question of law, and its enforcement." "We must enforce peace in the United States, as well as in Panama and Costa Rica," adds the New York *Evening World*. As things stood before the President intervened, notes the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, the miners were "a threat against the integrity and existence of organized government." For permitting matters to reach such a pass, "West Virginia can expect no sympathy" from the Providence *Journal*. Nor is the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, a home paper, in sympathy with the manner in which the law is administered in the coal regions. Says *The Intelligencer:*

"The activities of several thousand armed miners in the southern coal district of this State are utterly lawless and to be deplored. It is impossible to overlook or extenuate the fact that the present condition has been brought about by a policy followed for many years past. There has been contempt of law and authority by both sides. The fact that employers have violated the law does not, of course, justify violations by the miners; two wrongs do not make a right. . . .

"If the coal operators are placed in a criminal status, it is because of the actions of the mine guards whom they employ and for whose actions the coal operators are responsible. These mine guards, generally detectives from the Baldwin-Felts detective agency, are appointed deputy sheriffs in the various counties in which they are to work, and it is of such a common occurrence that records of these appointments are not always kept. The mine guards, as deputy sheriffs, are paid by the coal operators, take their orders from them, and are subservient to no other authority. In other words, the State permits these private corporations to have their employees made officers of the law, whose duty it is to uphold the law as it is construed by these private corporations."

Here *The Intelligencer* pauses to reply to the charge by the Huntington (W. Va.) *Herald-Dispatch* that the coal operators of southern West Virginia have been "grossly maligned" by *Intelligencer* editorials. "If that is the case—if they feel maligned—let the shoe be worn; it seems to fit," says the Wheeling paper:

"If it is maligning to say that the 'mine guards' and the methods they have employed are the basic cause of all the lawlessness in Mingo and McDowell counties; that the coal operators, especially the larger ones, rule their 'domains' with the mailed fist of a Czar and disregard the law; that detectives are employed by the coal operators and are made deputy sheriffs, receiving their orders and pay from the coal companies, to do the bidding solely of the coal operators; that such a condition could not exist in any other civilized nation of the world, nor in any other State of the Union; that West Virginia is disgraced by such methods of the coal operators—if it is maligning to say these things, then *The Intelligencer* has maligned the coal operators. . . .

"Respect for the law and constituted authority are the basis of organized society among free peoples. Whenever any body of men claim the right—as certain employers of labor in this State have done—to employ predatory bands of private gunmen and use them for lawless purposes, their acts will result in just such demonstrations as that now occurring in southern West Virginia.

"The cure is a thorough and vigorous assertion of authority by the Governor—the wiping out of the despicable private detective system and substitution therefor of an effective assertion of local and State authority. In no county in West Virginia has the citizenship sunk so low that it will not protect life and property if an appeal is made to it. To-day there is no need of military forces in Mingo or other counties if those who should set the example take the leadership in the enforcement of lawful processes."

Other ways in which the coal operator exerts power over the miner is revealed by Mr. Lane in the *Evening Post* series of articles A miner who joins the union is summarily discharged.

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He is then evicted from his house, which is owned by the coal company. A union organizer who tries to persuade a miner to join the union is driven out of the county by the deputy sheriff, who is in the employ of both the State and the coal operators. In two counties injunctions against union organizers have been obtained. And since the coal company owns the property sursounding the mine, it also controls the post-office, the store, the water supply, the houses, the amusement places. In other words, notes Mr. Lane, they own the town and the roads leading to it. No miner is permitted to own his own home. In some localities, we are told, the miners' houses are neat, well painted and sanitary; in other places they are exactly the reverse. And the death-rate is high in these places, writes Mr. Lane—thirty per thousand from typhoid fever. Open coke ovens send their fumes and clouds of smoke into the houses of the workers two hundred feet away, in some cases "shutting them from sight." The operators refuse to meet the union officials in conference, so the strike goes on. Furthermore, says this writer:

"The situation is just as much charged with dynamite as it was on the day when the miners started out to invade Logan County. The deputy sheriffs are still in the pay of the coal operators. They still keep watch over the interests of their patrons and prevent union organizers from carrying on their work in the county."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A SOFT drink turneth away thirst.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE only nation capable of licking the world is stagnation.—*Indianapolis Star.*

TIMES have never been so hard that they didn't soften.—*Des Moines Register.*

THE thing that bothers Panama most appears to be the high Costa Rica. —*Philadelphia Record.*

BUSINESS will put away encouraging profits when it puts away discouraging prophets —*Asheville Citizen.*

WITH so many automobiles, the supply of pedestrians will soon be much short of the demand.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE old black tin box containing the deeds of the old farm now has four rubber-tired wheels on it.—*New York American.*

WE hear that it is proposed to make the Greco-Turkish War an annual affair, to be played in each country alternately.—*Punch (London.)*

SOMEBODY has written of the many things that can be made out of cotton. One thing the planter wants to learn to make out of cotton is a profit.— *Nashville Banner.*

IT is now claimed that Turkish baths are unknown to the Turks. Still there are other atrocities for which they are justly to be blamed.—*Morgantown (W. Va.) Post.*

BRYAN says that forty years in politics have made him an optimist. What he really means is that his optimism kept him in politics for forty years.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE report that Japan is soon to have the two biggest warships need occasion no surprize, as they may be needed in the disarmament of the Far East.—*Boston Transcript.*

ACCORDING to a student of affairs, the Chinese as a race are the most honest people in the world. China's general condition seems to verify this statement.—*Morgantown (W. Va.) Post.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* announces that it will henceforth devote much less space to professional baseball. The two Chicago teams occupy seventh place in their respective eight-club leagues.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT isn't the high prices; it's their keep-up.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

JUST now we Republicans would rather not discuss hard times.—*Atchison Globe.*

IT takes a lot of horse sense to maintain a stable government.—*Indianapolis Star.*

RUSSIA appears to have abolished about everything except hell and hunger.—*Louisville Post.*

NO coward is small enough to hide behind a woman's skirts to-day.— *Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.*

THE beer bill in Washington seems to be blocked by a squabble over the freedom of the seizure.—*New York Tribune.*

WHAT an outrage when a man has to pay about half the cost of a set of tires for a month's rent!—*Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.*

WHATEVER may be the failings of the Ku-Klux Klan University, it certainly ought to be able to evolve a swell college yell.—*New York Tribune.*

THERE are so many unemployed because, for one reason, employers can not afford to pay the price that idlers can afford to accept for their services. —*Nashville Banner.*

THE United States Treasury is going to give us cleaner money. What it should do is see that we don't get cleaned out of the money we already have.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE armament conference will try to make the game of life more interesting for players and spectators by suppressing the use of the lively cannon ball.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF the well-known Shipping Board would anchor its ships beyond the three-mile limit and offer them for rent the big deficit soon could be paid. —*Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.*

ENGLAND, in regard to Ireland, is in the position of a man who is willing to make any concessions to his wife, if she will only keep up appearances by living in the same house with him.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

HUDSON MAXIM, inventor of smokeless powder, fears that the United States is going to decay and ruin as the result of prohibition. It is. In a number of places the workhouse has had to close.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

AN AFTERTHOUGHT.

—Brown, in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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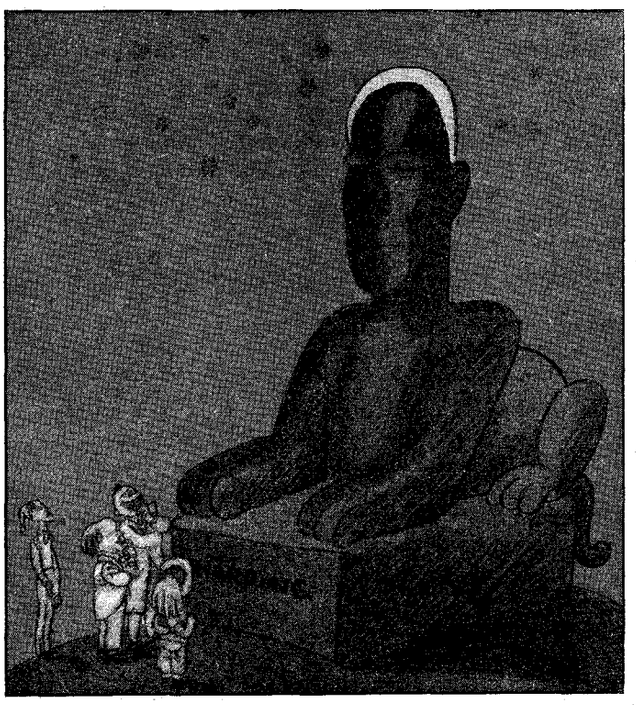
FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE PEACE THAT GERMANY WON

"WE HAVE SWALLOWED THE DEVIL WHOLE without considering the mixture we have drunk," groans Dr. Bernhard Dernburg with a fine mixed metaphor in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, as he rails at the Berlin German-American Peace Treaty as "virtually a repetition of the Versailles violence." He characterizes America's attitude of aloofness toward the territorial readjustment of Europe as a contradiction of the American demand for equal privileges in mandate territory, and describes the mandates as "colonial robbery," dictated solely by American oil interests. Another German Jeremiah, Ernst von Reventlow, of the *Deutsche Tagezeitung*, avers that the United States rendered France an "inestimable service" in arranging for the Berlin treaty and charges the German Chancellor Wirth with "lack of dignity" in failing to reject the American demands. Such lamentations from the "old gang" are said to give added emphasis to the rejoicings of other Germans who say the treaty with the United States "strikes one more blow at the Treaty of Versailles." Meanwhile, Berlin press dispatches tell of jubilation in German business circles because trade between the two countries can be resumed at once, and one commercial leader is quoted as saying:



THE INTERNATIONAL SPHINX.

ALLIED CHORUS: "Is he for us or against us?"

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

"Germany had slight reason to expect anything from America, and hence we fared better than we expected. The United States makes numerous reservations, and insists upon the advantages which accrue to America by virtue of the Treaty of Versailles, but we will continue to act frankly on the supposition that, although insisting upon 100 per cent. of the Versailles Treaty, the United States probably will demand the actual execution of less than 50 per cent. of the Treaty's provisions."

A German government official informs an American press correspondent at Berlin that Germany accepted the treaty "virtually as presented" because the Germans "put faith in the sense of justice of the United States" and he adds:

"Business will be benefited immediately. Under the technical state of war which existed business men hesitated to engage in contracts with alien enemies. There was nothing agreed relative to commercial treaties, nor the personnel of the German mission sent to the United States, but we will send our ablest men. It is improbable, however, that a representative of a large industrial or commercial interest will head the delegation going to Washington, for fear that there may be some doubt as to his impartiality during the arrangement of a commercial agreement."

The Berlin *Vorwärts* also rejoices that the obstacle to German-American trade has been removed and observes:

"The continuance of a formal state of war very seriously hampered Germany's economic reconstruction. For this reason alone the signing of the treaty is an event of the utmost joyous import for Germany, and not least for the working class. A spirit of real peace undoubtedly existed on the part of America during the negotiations just concluded. America has particularly promised us fair treatment in the matter of German property, and the more uprightly the German republic on its part endeavors to fulfil the obligations assumed by it the more surely can it count on cashing in this promise of justice by the American people."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* welcomes the German-American Treaty as being free from the dictatorial character of the Versailles Treaty, and refers specifically to its omission of "a whole series of oppressive conditions of the Versailles Treaty." On this point the *Preussische Zeitung* expresses its pleasure that America did not demand the surrender of the ex-Kaiser and the trial of war-criminals, and it further confesses:

"It also affects us sympathetically that America leaves out the provisions dealing with the League of Nations. We consider this point important, because America's non-participation in the League will make it easier for Germany, too, to keep out of this institution That America holds aloof from the boundary-fixing of the Versailles Treaty appears to us less in Germany's interest. But the Reichstag must thoroughly examine the pros and cons of the treaty. The German-American Treaty must be regarded in the framework of our entire policy, particularly whether it may be an obstacle to the next goal of German policy, the revision of the Versailles Treaty."

In France the Paris *Temps* and other newspapers consider the Berlin Treaty a most skilful defense of purely American interests, and after enumerating all the points of advantage for America this semiofficial organ continues:

"Two suggestions stand out from all this: One for the Americans, another for the French. Let us try to make them with the impartiality and moderation essential in the case of such a delicate discussion.

"If the United States has no immediate interests in Europe, it has unlimited interests in the Pacific. Now, the situation in Europe reacts on the equilibrium of the Pacific. American diplomacy will be able to fulfil its daily task in the Far East—for all great tasks necessitate daily effort—only by continuously following European questions.

"As for France, the hopes to which she had a right two years ago are now very far away. In place of that Anglo-American guaranty which was to help us guard our eastern frontier, we have a treaty in which the United States, making peace with Germany, wipes out everything which concerns Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and even Denmark. We must have the courage to admit that, starting out in a world alliance, we have ended up in semi-isolation."

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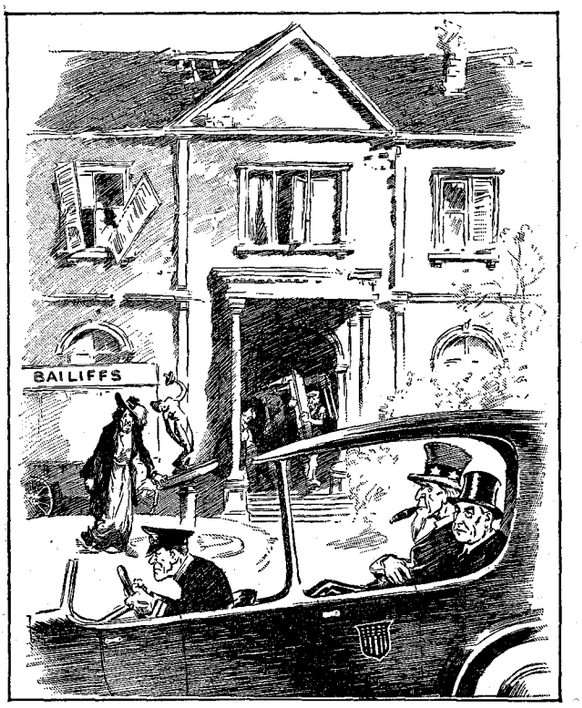
The authoritative *Journal des Débats* assures us that the long political crisis through which the United States has passed since the armistice could not lead to any other conclusion than the Berlin Treaty. The European governments "made the mistake of not realizing this when there was yet time," and "one may deplore that the victory gained in common has led to a separate peace of this kind," for "if this had been foreseen, the work of the Peace Conference would certainly have received a different turn, and certain precautions could have been taken." Both the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* draw attention to the fact that, contrary to expectations, the terms of the Berlin Treaty were not communicated to any of the Allies, but they make no comment on this point. Says the *Echo de Paris:*

"While for France's sake we regret that the United States did not see its way to ratify the defense compact of the Rhine, which envisaged German revenge and sought to prevent it, we understand that American interests are sufficiently remote from our own to justify this attitude. We rely rather upon the friendship of the two republics than on protocols or treaties to insure the harmony of views and action which grows closer every day. It is thus that the treaty with Germany must be interpreted."



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

UNCLE SAM: "Now don't be soft, Warren! Remember your Aunt Europey brung it all on herself!"

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

In contrast to the foregoing is the jubilant tone of the popular Paris *Matin*, which congratulates the United States with the salutation, "Happy America!" and carries on thus triumphantly:

"It is said that America by this treaty refuses to recognize the new frontiers of Europe. That is inexact. She refuses to assume any obligation for these frontiers, which is at least frank. Others solemnly recognized the new frontiers, but would not raise their little finger to protect them if they were violated. . . .

"It is remarked that America renounces the punishment of the war guilty. Fair enough, since those who at Versailles demanded this most strongly were the first to give it up. The other day at Rambouillet Mr. Briand asked Mr. Lloyd George: 'Do you still want to hang the Kaiser? Is your gallows still waiting in London?' Mr. Lloyd George almost died laughing. 'And you, too, you believed that?' he asked. 'That was only election stuff, my friends.'

"But there is no electoral 'bunk' in the Berlin Treaty. It has that moral superiority to the Versailles Treaty. There is no playing with the credulity of the American people or the Allied peoples. It says what's what.

"President Harding and Secretary Hughes have well served their country's interest. Alas! we know how ours was served."

In England the London *Times* declares its preference for an optimistic view of the Berlin Treaty, but it does not believe that the Allies "will be content to do the drudgery of the execution of peace, while the United States stands at a convenient distance to reap the share of benefits that may emerge," and it proceeds:

"Every civilized nation, since its fortunes are inextricably involved with the good or evil fortunes of every other, is bound for its own sake to take an interest in the well-being of the others and to help them in whatever way it finds best to avoid or to escape from disasters. The greatest of disasters is war, greater in its consequences than an earthquake in Sicily or a famine in China.

"We do not presume to offer any advice as to what America can do to avert wars over the world or as to how that may best be done, nor have we any particular scheme to recommend. All we venture to say is that the prevention of wars in the future is for the interest of every country that holds a great place in the world and is proud of its historic past and of what it has already done for mankind."

Yet this newspaper welcomes the treaty as the first definite indication of renewed interest by America in European affairs, and assumes from acceptance by the United States of the provisions on guaranties that she will continue to participate in the occupation of the Rhine. *The Times* also believes that America's failure to ratify the defensive convention between the United States, Great Britain, and France is one of the chief causes of friction which impeded developments of the Entente and the maintenance of peace in Europe since the war. The Leeds *Yorkshire Post* says:

"We may regret America's refusal to be bound by the Covenant of the League of Nations and her repudiation of obligations with respect to territorial changes in Europe and the arrangements made in relation to the Near and Far East, but while to an extent the treaty is an expression of American detachment from European affairs, it does not set America entirely aloof."

OUR INTEREST IN SHANTUNG NOT WANTED—Sharp opposition against submitting the Shantung question to the Pacific conference is still felt in various Japanese circles, and we find it voiced unmistakably by the Tokio *Asahi*, which says it ought to have been readily settled between Japan and China direct, and should not be treated "as if it were a great international issue." But it has been made difficult of settlement, according to this Tokio daily, in the first place, by continued disagreement between Japan and China, due to the emphasis on national prestige; then, secondly, because of American sympathy towards China "due to misunderstandings"; thirdly, through exploitation of the issue for political purposes "by Chinese and American political interests"; and fourthly, by "display of good will by America to China." To reach an understanding with America, therefore, may be one means of settling the Shantung question, we are told, but above all—

"What is fundamentally necessary is the unification of China and the establishment of an authoritative Government, the carrying into effect of what Japan has frequently declared, so as to dispel the suspicion of China and the Powers that Japan has aggressive ambitions. . . . The various Cabinets at Peking have in the past desired to open direct negotiations, but could not do so, because they lacked authority and feared opposition. America and the other Powers at least do not see the other side of the question when they ignore this state of affairs in China and speak as if the settlement of the Shantung question is delayed owing to Japan's unreason. If equitable judgment is to be passed on the Shantung question by a third party, no exception need be taken to its being discussed by the Pacific Conference. But there is no need to handle at an international conference involving complicated interests a question which is destined to be settled by understanding between Japan and China, especially when such a sectional question is calculated to interfere with the consideration of other important problems."

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SCANDINAVIAN VIEWS OF DISARMAMENT

PUBLIC SENTIMENT in Norway, Sweden and Denmark is greatly in favor of disarmament, we are told, but opinions are divided as to the advisability of small nations setting the example by putting the theory into practise at this hour of world disturbance. At Copenhagen in June a Scandinavian Interparliamentary convention was held which was attended by delegates of the parliaments of the three Scandinavian countries. The meeting discust at length the disarmament question and passed a resolution recommending international limitation of armaments. The discussion preceding the resolution was of much interest, and the view of the Swedish ex-premier Hjalmar Branting is considered by the press as particularly worthy of attention. This leader of the Swedish Socialist party, reviewing the world situation at present, exprest the opinion that the end

HE HEARS THEM CALLING HIM.

"I want to insure against unemployment, please."

—*The Daily Express* (London)

of armed power and the triumph of justice through peace were ideals only a distant future might see realized and that "even a small country should show her will to live." But the opponents of Mr. Branting maintained that the small countries ought to set the example for the world in regard to disarmament, and the discussion resulted in the passing of the vague resolution above mentioned. In commenting on the matter the Stockholm *Svenska Dagbladet* observes:

"The Swedish defense policy has no end in itself. It is indissolubly related to our international position. It was a delusion to believe an age of peace and disarmament had begun with the end of the great war. It was a premature hope, fostered by the League of Nations, that a stable world status should be set up quickly. However, such delusions and such expectations have greatly influenced Swedish politics. Our present position in the armament question is proof of that. An opinion like that of Mr. Branting does not seem to harmonize with continued support of the spirit of disarmament which is predominating at present and the end of which it is not easy to see."

The news of the disarmament conference at Washington seems to have been met with rejoicing and approval in Scandinavian official circles. The Christiania Norwegian daily *Aftenposten*, publishes interviews with the Premier and the Secretary of Defense of Norway, on the subject of President Harding's plan. The Premier, Mr. Blehr, said that "the initiative of President Harding is of great significance. It is the big nations which eventually must take the lead in the disarmament question. If the small nations separately should limit their armaments it would mean little or nothing in the event that the big nations could not agree to settle their disputes in any way but by armed power. And it is also a general and obvious sentiment that if quiet and stability could be established in the Far East it would greatly facilitate the work of disarmament."

The Norwegian Secretary of Defense, Mr. Aavatsmark, likewise attached much importance to America's initiative in the matter. "It has been maintained," he argued, "that the small nations ought to take the lead in the disarmament question. But the small nations have already taken the lead. We have only militia-troops, and no standing army. If the big nations which have power and authority and in fact decide as to war and peace, will show that they seriously wish a limitation of armaments and realize this wish, the small nations will be more than glad to join in the action, and go to still further limitations. As yet nobody knows what will be the result of President Harding's initiative. But the fact that the initiative has been taken I consider an exceedingly significant sign of the times."

Some Scandinavian newspapers take a somber view of the eventual results of the conference. The Swedish daily *Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning* does not believe that a disarmament plan which can safeguard the peace of the world will be able to grow in the soil of the politics of power, for "as long as the leading Powers, as at present, permit imperialistic motives to govern their actions people do not dare stop reckoning with war as '*ultima ratio.*'" The Christiania Norwegian conservative organ *Morgenbladet* underscores the many difficulties and serious problems ahead, although it admits that a conference about disarmament and the Pacific question may be able to do some good. With a slight touch of sarcasm the paper goes on to say: "A voluntary agreement about united action in the Far East and the utilization of defenseless China may for instance contribute to the postponement of the next war, perhaps for many years. And even that would be an advantage." The Christiania *Aftenposten* concludes that "the road to the promised realm of peace and reconciliation still seems to be both long and narrow," while the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* dwells extensively on the difficulties between the United States and Japan and fears that the reservations made already by Japan may offer "excellent possibilities for sabotage of the American peace initiative." Commenting on the same problems the Danish *Berlingske Tidende* quotes the late Lord Fisher's famous saying, "Think in oceans and shoot at sight," and adds that these words possibly may receive a new application.

BRITISH EMPIRE LOSING ITS VOICE—The outstanding problem of Empire government remains unsolved at the end of the Imperial Conference in London, for whatever else it has done, it has not "enabled the Empire to speak with one voice." Such is the regretful impression of the Auckland *New Zealand Herald*, which urges the importance of getting the distant countries of the Empire together, and reconciling conflicting interests, so that all may "speak with one voice and act as one nation." It was hoped that the late conference would have made a great step forward in this direction, and "possibly more has been done than the public reports convey." But the progress toward unity was not marked, in the judgment of this daily, which adds:

"Even on the vital question of naval defense Canada and South Africa were out of touch with the other States of the Empire, and on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty Canada could not be persuaded to accept the view strongly held by the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand. It cannot be inferred from these instances that the conference has in any sense been a disappointment, but it is fairly clear that we have still a long way to go before we evolve that smooth-working consultative machinery which will strengthen the foreign policy of the Empire and at the same time give the Overseas Dominions a real share in the direction of such policy."

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN WAYS IN SAMOA

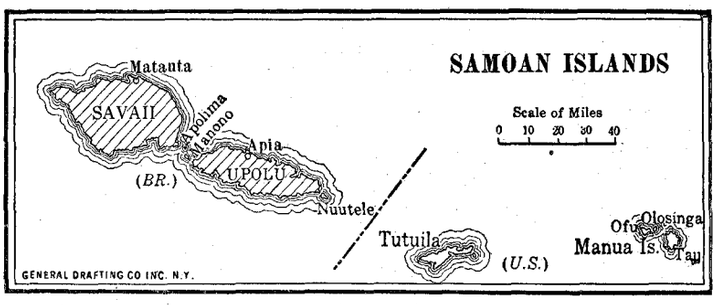
DRASTIC PROHIBITION and other grievances of the people of former German Samoa have impelled them to petition that the government of the island be transferred from New Zealand to Great Britain. This we learn from a Wellington (N. Z.) dispatch to the London *Times*, in which Foreign Minister Lee of New Zealand is quoted as saying that the Samoans are dissatisfied because they were not consulted about or asked to sign the Peace Treaty which disposed of their territory as a mandate to New Zealand. They point to the fact that in 1895 they signed the convention which made a German protectorate of Samoa, and now they want Great Britain to appoint a governor, and leave the administration of affairs to a Samoan chief, aided by old white residents. While on his visit to Samoa Foreign Minister Lee explained the policy of New Zealand with regard to the islands, with the result that they withdrew their petition temporarily, but he is said to be of the opinion that they will present it again. The *Times* dispatch tells us further that Mr. Lee regards the native dissatisfaction as "an indirect result of discontent among the European settlers due to prohibition." In the Australian Sydney *Herald* a visitor in Samoa reminds us that——

"So far as its Governmental control is concerned, the Samoan group is now parceled out between Great Britain and the United States of America. The 'occupation' of Western Samoa by a British expeditionary force in 1914 is a matter of well-known recent history. American Samoa has been 'so designated since 1899. At the present time the Union Jack flies in Apia, and over the large islands of Upolu and Savaii and the lesser satellites adjacent thereto. The Stars and Stripes flutter to the breeze in Pago Pago and over the islands of Tutuila and Manua. New Zealand holds the mandate over Western Samoa, and the United States Navy Department administers Pago Pago as a naval base, and exercises a patriarchal care over the natives for their protection and welfare. The two centers (Pago and Apia) have each their special characteristics, and the forms of government vary in their ideals and methods. Pago is a naval base, and the U. S. naval uniform is strikingly in evidence on every hand. The Governor is a naval captain, and is responsible, not to the President, but to the head of the Navy Department in Washington. Apia, on the other hand, is a great trading center, and there is little or nothing of the official uniform in evidence. Around each center are gathered the native villages, and the dusky and well set-up forms of the Samoans in their sulus and semi-European get-up are in evidence as they go about their daily employ. Pago is brilliantly lit with electricity, and at night looks uncommonly like a small section of Sydney Harbor. Apia, on the other hand, although outstripping Pago in its volume of business, is behindhand in that it has neither water supply nor lighting system. But Pago is a pet institution of the U. S. Navy Department and no expense is spared to make conditions of life comfortable for the Governor and officials of all ranks who make up the establishment there."

Before any mandate was drawn up indicating the principles on which an occupied country is to be administered, this informant goes on to say, the United States Navy Department adopted the principle of "Samoa for the Samoans" as the ideal of its government in its portion of the group. The administration may be described as "a benevolent despotism," we are told, for the governor is supreme, has a free hand, makes the laws and sees them administered. He has no council "to assist or hamper him in the government of the natives," but before enacting any law or regulation, he calls the high chiefs together, explains his purpose, invites their opinions, gives attention to their views as far as he can consistently, and endeavors to get the Samoan point of view and to "honor the traditions and the rights of the tribes." Then he assumes full responsibility for any enactment he may make, and it is said that as a rule the Samoans "loyally accept his decisions, and there has been little or no conflict or trouble since America took possession." The *Herald's* correspondent shows us then how different the method is in British Samoa, where——

"The Administrator is assisted by a council consisting of four official members—heads of Government departments—and three unofficial nominees, all being appointed by the Administrator. The Samoans are not represented, but it is said that when any ordinance affecting the natives is under consideration two or three high chiefs are called in and consulted. Their viewpoint may or may not be accepted by the council, but in any event it is ascertained. Considering the fine intellectual qualities of many of the Samoans, and the degree to which a few at least of them have been educated, it is surely only a question of time when they will be given a place in the council that formulates the ordinances under which their ancestral islands are to be administered and their brave and high-spirited people to be governed.

"Three questions are looming large in both sections of Samoa, and especially in British Samoa, viz., land, labor, and education. Dealing with the latter first, there is a growing desire on the part of the natives for education in English. The three 'missions' operating in the group—London Missionary Society, Methodist, and Roman Catholic—have heretofore supplied the villages with elementary vernacular instruction, and in some parts of Upolu and Savaii with an initiation into English.



WHERE AMERICA AND BRITANNIA RULE THE WAVES.

The Stars and Stripes wave over Manua and Tutuila, of which Pago Pago is the port. The Union Jack flies above Upolu, and Savaii, for which New Zealand holds the mandate, while the United States Navy Department administers Pago Pago in Tutuila as a naval base.

The R. C. Mission has gone further, and has conducted a very good school in Apia. The Government is now taking a hand, and the ultimate purpose is the education of the Samoans as a whole in English."

The labor question threatens to be "a very thorny one" according to the *Herald's* correspondent, who tells us that large areas of rich land are lying untilled, especially in British Samoa. There are great possibilities of development, we are told, but——

"Native rights to the soil are a barrier to any alienation except under strictly conditioned lease. And who is to work the land? The Samoans are an easy-going race, whose wants are comparatively few and are easily supplied. Climate, temperament, and tradition are all against the strenuous life so far as they are concerned. Solomon Islanders have been brought in to a very limited extent; but the supply is far below the demand. The Government is now about to try the experiment of Chinese contract labor. About 1500 Chinese coolies are to be brought in under conditions as to transportation, housing, sanitation, wages, and return at the end of the period of service. Private employers must make their contracts under Government supervision and control. The outstanding evils of the Indian coolie labor system in Fiji are to be avoided, and proper attention is to be paid to conditions that will ensure decency and health and a fair remuneration. But it is obvious that the system will be fraught with many perils. Already there is a strange medley of races growing up in the Pacific. The Samoans have here and there intermarried with men of all nationalities. German, Swede, Norwegian, Portuguese, as well as British half-castes are to be found in Apia and other centers. Even now Chinese half-castes are not wanting. It must be admitted that thus far there is no sign of physical or mental degeneracy as the result of this admixture. But one can not contemplate its extension on a large scale without misgiving.

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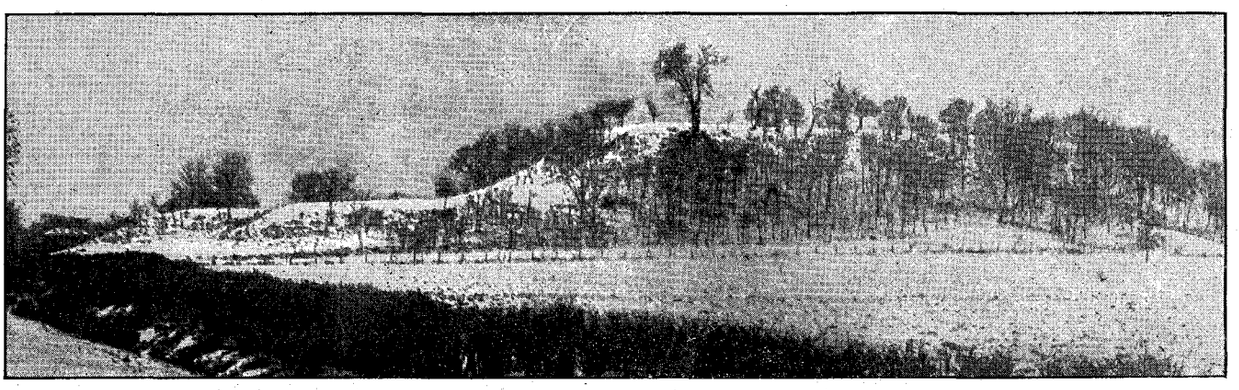
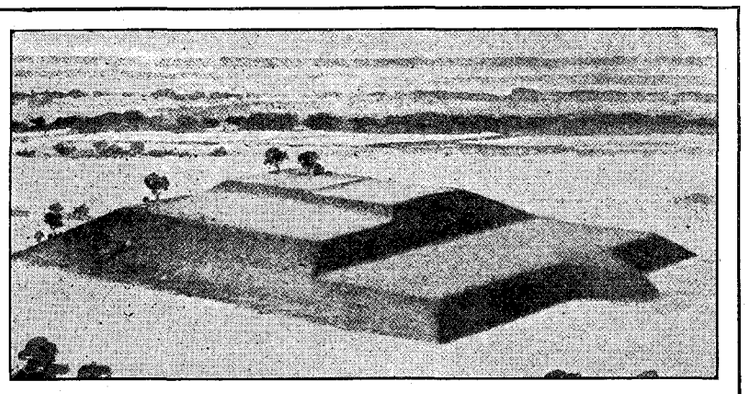


A WINTER VIEW OF THE GREAT CAHOKIA MOUND

This witness to a lost civilization covers sixteen acres and is the largest monument left by the Mound Builders in any part of the world.

OUR GREATEST PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN DANGER

THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS are masses of stone, and they stand in a desert region without value. Even so they have been partially demolished. Had they been great earthworks, and had the surrounding land been needed for urban industrial development, they would doubtless have been obliterated by this time. This is the fate that menaces the group of relics that stands to the prehistoric Indian culture of the United States as the pyramids do to that of Egypt—the Cahokia Mounds, near East St. Louis, Ill., including the huge "Monk's Mound," the largest known mass of earth built up by the labor of human hands. This region is in the suburbs of a rapidly growing industrial city, which will inevitably overrun and destroy them, unless they are preserved by united action of some sort, either that of the State or of some association of individuals. Warren K. Moorhead, the well-known archeologist, has just sent out a printed appeal (Andover, Mass., August) setting forth these facts and others. He writes:



AS THE GREAT MOUND WOULD LOOK RESTORED

"For several years it has been rumored that the famous Cahokia group of mounds might be destroyed. Originally sixty-eight in number, there still remain sixty-four of these tumuli, nearly all of which are in a good state of preservation.

"The statement frequently made that the mounds are in no immediate danger of destruction is not correct. During the war real-estate values rapidly increased so that at present the land on which they are located is worth, approximately, $800 per acre. Some has sold as high as $1,000. For years the mounds have been protected at considerable financial loss by the owners. The income from farming, deducting all charges and taxes and taking into the account the uncertainty of crops, will not average much over $30 per acre. East St. Louis is continually growing, the spur railroad is now within a mile and a half of the mounds, and a plant has been established north of them, and more plants will probably be built in the immediate neighborhood.

"A long conference was held with the ladies and gentlemen owning the two large tracts on which are some thirty-eight of the ranking mounds, and also the important village site of the Cahokia people. Their position was stated quite clearly; and it is that sooner or later they will be forced into the position of selling this property. Unless the State of Illinois purchases it for park purposes, it will have to be sold through real estate agencies for factory sites. The mounds would then interfere with commercial development of the area and would be removed. A bill having in view the preservation of these mounds failed of passage in the Illinois legislature in 1913. In case the properties are sold for factory purposes and the mounds destroyed, it should be known to all of us who are interested, that the public, not only of the State of Illinois, but of the whole country as well, would be held accountable by future generations.

"The State of Ohio bought Fort Ancient (about four hundred acres) and made a park of it. For years there had been talk with reference to preserving Fort Ancient, even as there has been discussion concerning the Cahokia group. But public opinion was not sufficiently aroused until explorations were begun by the surveys of 1888 and 1889. These explorations did no damage to Fort Ancient, but on the contrary aroused such widespread interest that Senator Orin introduced a bill and said bill was passed without much opposition.

"It has been suggested that the exploration of a few mounds and part of the village side of the Cahokia group this coming fall, and further exploration next year, would stimulate public interest in the property to such an extent that it would be less difficult to pass the bill through the Illinois legislature. Again, exploration of some of the mounds would acquaint us with the Cahokia culture. The owners have acted wisely in forbidding exploration during the past twenty-five years. We do not know the exact nature of the Cahokia culture. In the museum of the

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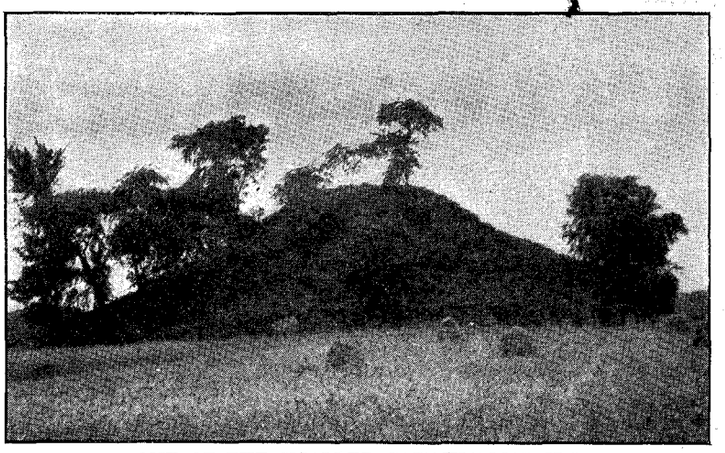
Missouri Historical Society and the museum at Springfield are fragments of sheet copper, some long copper axes, fragments of effigies in clay, stone and mica, and other interesting objects. Some little effigies owned by the Ramey heirs, and also specialized chipped objects, which they have found in the village site, indicate a very high culture. While these scattered fragments tell us very little, yet in their ensemble they lead one to the conclusion that the Cahokia group would equal in importance that of the Hopewell, or Mound City or Turner group, or the large groups explored by Mr. Moore in the South.

"The owners do not wish any of the large mounds explored at the present time, yet I do not think they would object to the proper, thorough exploration of some of the small mounds and the village site. If this could be accomplished and the specimens found therein properly recorded and preserved, all interested persons would then find themselves in a stronger position with reference to urging the legislature to make a State park of the region.

"I have been told that men in authority in the State of Illinois say, 'We do not know what may be in these mounds. It has been claimed that the largest mound is not artificial. We may be buying nothing but hills.' This opposition is not serious, but such objections naturally have effect on any legislative body. Since there is wide-spread local curiosity as to both the purpose and the contents of the tumuli, and further, since it is quite possible — and is even probable — that they may become lost to science and to the public forever, the exploration suggested would be a wise move and one in the right direction.



ONE OF THE SMALLER CAHOKIA MOUNDS

Of which there are sixty-four in a good state of preservation

"Finally, even if the mounds are destroyed some years hence, we shall at least have preserved and ascertained the culture of the people, whereas if we do not explore, the property will be sold and steam shovels will begin their work of demolition, and it will not be possible for us to make any observations or records worthy of the name."

NO RAINFALL FROM EXPLOSIONS—The popular belief that explosions can precipitate rainfall found expression in a question asked by Major Morrison-Bell in the British House of Commons on July 13, and commented upon by *Nature* (London). Major Bell inquired whether the government would be prepared to initiate experiments which might possibly have the result of precipitating a downpour of rain. Says the paper just named:

"The answer given was to the effect that from past experiments meteorologists were of opinion that explosions would not induce a fall of rain, and rightly so; for experiments were conducted on a vast scale, not, it is true, with that particular end in view, on the Western Front during the Great War. The collation of statistics of rainfall with the gunfire failed to show any certain connection. The only way in which the water-vapor in the atmosphere can be condensed into rain-clouds is by cooling. Unless an explosion can produce a cold current, or cause to any appreciable extent such a disturbance in the atmosphere as will bring about the mixture of a stratum bearing a cold current with that carrying a warmer current, it can not produce rain. In 1917 Mr. Angot, Director of the French Meteorological Office, showed that in the extreme case of two equal masses of saturated air, one at 0° C. and the other at 20° C., it would be necessary, in order to produce rain of even so small an amount as 0.04 inch, for the two masses rapidly and thoroughly to mix throughout an atmospheric layer of about four miles in thickness. Nor are dust particles and ions, which form the nuclei of raindrops, sufficient of themselves to cause precipitation unless there be a concomitant reduction of temperature."

AUTOMOBILE WITH WIRELESS CONTROL

WHAT has been described as a "driverless auto" has been shown recently at various places. This term is not quite correct. The auto had a driver, but he was not in or near the auto. He did, in fact, drive the automobile by wireless; that is, he started, stopped and reversed the engine and moved the steering gear without touching them in any way. The possibilities of this kind of control, which is not new, but has just approached commercial limits in its development, are discussed by a writer in *The Aerial Age Weekly* (New York), who says:

"Recent visitors at McCook Field have been astonished at the gyrations of a brightly painted 3-wheeled vehicle which has been dashing to and fro between the buildings and among the aeroplanes on the field under no visible means of control. It is often seen to approach a group of persons, blowing its horn wildly, and then when apparently about to strike them, to stop short with screeching brakes, back up with loudly clanging blow, make a sharp turn to the right or left, and to start off in the opposite direction. Great mystification has been shown as to the method of operation of this car, some visitors even wondering if perhaps a combination of the heat and newly made home brew may not have had a deleterious effect upon their observation powers. They are oftimes considerably relieved to learn that the car is actually performing as they have seen it, tho the mystery is lessened but slightly when they learn that the movements of the car are controlled entirely by radio impulses, which are sent out from the radio station at the opposite end of the flying-field. The fact that there is no aerial or antenna system visible merely adds to the mystification.

"An examination of the interior of the car shows an amazing and confusing collection of batteries, switches, wires, vacuum tubes, potentiometers, relays, magnetos, etc., all of which are, of course, necessary to the complete control of the apparatus. The most interesting part of the apparatus is the 'selector,' which is in reality the heart of the entire control system. Various combinations of dots and dashes are sent out by means of a specially constructed transmitter, each combination calling for the accomplishment of a certain operation of the control apparatus. It is the function of this selector to 'decode' these various combinations of dots and dashes which are sent out, and to close the circuits to the desired controls. So delicately is this selector constructed, and so rapidly will it operate, that it is possible to put into operation any one of 12 distinct controls in a period of less than one second. That is to say, less than one second elapses from the time any push button on the automatic transmitter at the distant radio station is pressed until the control on the car is in operation. Such speed of control has never before been accomplished. This car has been controlled equally well from an aeroplane and from a ground transmitting station.

"The possibilities of radio control and its application to wartime problems are almost without number. Radio control can be applied to any mechanical apparatus that moves, whether it be in the air, on the ground, on the surface of the water, or beneath the water. Huge land tanks may be constructed and filled with T N T and driven to any desired point along the enemy's lines where the explosive can be fired by means of radio, or it can be applied in a similar manner to a boat, submarine, torpedo, or even an aeroplane, and the explosive can be fired when and where desired. There is also an application in the commercial field, particularly in plants where long hauls between various parts of the factory are necessary."

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Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THEY FOLLOWED THE MUSIC——AND SEE WHAT HAPPENED.

The shower-bath, some authorities predict, is destined to displace the bathtub. This photograph shows some of the new public showers installed by the New York Fire Department during the terrific heat of July. On the day they were inaugurated the bathers were recruited with a band.

MUST THE BATHTUB GO?

BATHTUBS are beginning to be disused, we are told by A. E. Harlow, writing in *Physical Culture* (New York). Not that bathing is going out of fashion, but that the shower-bath is coming to be preferred to any other method. After all, a bath in a tub is a bath in dirty water, after the very first splash, while a shower-bath gives the bather clean water up to the last drop. With these statements and predictions, and others like them, Mr. Harlow gives some advice about the methods and accompaniments of the bath, part of which are quoted below. Shower-baths, we are told, are decidedly modern. The first real one, where water was automatically sprayed upon the body, was erected by Dr. Duval, a French military physician, in a barrack at Marseilles in 1857. Shower-bathing (or rain-bathing, as it used to be called) did not become generally known until within the last thirty years. To-day, in public and industrial bath-houses, in many hotel rooms and other places it has completely displaced the tub. He proceeds:

"The reason is that it is the most cleanly, in fact, the only absolutely sanitary method of bathing. When you use a tub in the best of hotels or clubs you do not know what disease the last person who used the tub may have had; nor can you be certain that servants have thoroughly scalded and disinfected the tub since that occasion. Even supposing your predecessor was in perfect health—you refuse to use a public comb or tooth-brush; why should you use a public tub if you can avoid it?

"And even in your own home tub, after the first minute or so of scrubbing, the water is more or less dirty, soapy and filled with excreta which have been washed off your skin; whereas, when you stand under a shower, every drop of water that strikes you is absolutely fresh and clean; it rolls over your body just once, accumulates its share of draff and is whisked away forever. There can be no cleaner method of bathing.

"Furthermore, as Dr. Simon Baruch remarks, 'The shower provokes thermic and mechanical stimulation of the nerves, blood-vessels, and muscles, which produces refreshment far exceeding tub baths.'

"A shower-bath is a cheaper article to put into a building than a tub and takes up much less room; it also requires less care, as it helps to clean itself. If you want both kinds, the shower may be erected over the tub, as is so often done. When you are traveling take a hand spray with you.

"Aside from cleanliness, there are two great benefits resulting from the cold shower; first, stimulation of the circulation and of the nerves of the skin, and second, physical and mental refreshment resulting from the physiologic action. As a year-round regimen for the average person's morning ablutions, it can't be beaten. But reason must be used with it, as in all other things Persons with weak or irregular hearts, or suffering from rheumatism, kidney troubles or high blood pressure should take nothing but hot baths.

"Furthermore, if you are taking the water just as it comes from the pipes in winter, don't stay under it too long, so as to get chilled. You must give your circulatory system a chance to react after the shock of the cold water, else your bath will have been a detriment.

"It is not advisable to take a cold bath in a cold bathroom. There may be some big huskies who can stand it, but for most folks the bathroom should be very warm. If the janitor is not giving you much heat on winter mornings, it would be better at least to temper the water a bit."

"During the winter," Mr. Harlow goes on, "morning is the only practical time for your cold bath; in summer you may have one almost any time, but neither in winter or summer should a hot or a cold bath be taken immediately after a full meal. The blood at that time is occupied in supplying the organs which are digesting the food, and it should not be called away from them by sudden changes in skin temperature." To quote further:

"Here's another don't: never take a cold bath when you are exhausted or your muscles are greatly fatigued by strenuous exercise. Your whole system, including your heart, has been working overtime, and is too tired to give you the desired, nay, the necessary reaction after the cold douche. The very best thing after a hard day of mountain climbing or other strenuous work which has given you great fatigue is a very warm, almost hot shower, with the water a little above body temperature This will relax the strained muscles, soothe the tired nerves and act as a soporific, bringing the sleep which you then need so much. You can tumble into bed and sleep ten or twelve hours like a baby.

"There is no better remedy for muscular soreness than hot water. If you have been doing some unusual kind of work or exercise, and have a sore arm or sore legs—so stiff that you can hardly move them, perhaps—hold the member under a hot shower for a while, and you will feel the soreness vanishing as if by magic.

"Two Italian scientists, Vinaj and Maggiora, have made some interesting tests of the effect of baths on energy. They observed that the power of the middle finger of one of their subjects to raise a small weight was trebled after a bath reducing gradually from cool to cold. They observed a lowering of muscular capacity after tepid or warm baths, but a slight increase of strength after a hot bath with friction, as in a strong shower. All of which confirms what we often have observed for ourselves."

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ARE WE REVERTING TO FETISHISM?

WHAT he regards as a "remarkable recrudescence" of the belief in amulets, is discust in a leading editorial in *Nature* (London). This belief has never died out among the lower classes in Europe; the "recrudescence" noted in the editorial is in the upper or so-called educated stratum of society. The living amulet, or "mascot," is especially in vogue, and popular interest in all sorts of other magical or occult things seems on the increase. That these manifestations must be regarded by the anthropologist as antisocial "reversions to a wholly primitive mode of thought" is the editor's belief. Social security and progress may, he thinks, be endangered. We have won our way up from the darkness of superstition to at least the beginnings of civilization by the sweat of our brows, by bloodshed and tears. Backsliding of this kind, even if part of it is a jest, and part thoughtlessness, contains a large enough residuum of caveman ethics and superstition to be of the greatest moment in the history of racial progress. Modern civilization has no place for mascots and amulets. Writes the editor of *Nature:*

"During the last ten or twelve years there has been a remarkable recrudescence of the amulet, or mascot. Nowadays there must be few collections of jewelry which do not contain at least one piece for luck, whether it be a four-leaved shamrock, an effigy of a pig, cat, or other animal in one of the precious metals, a holed coin inset with a turquoise or other stone, real or imitation, or some similar object to which protective properties are attributed in some degree.

"It must afford a peculiar joy to Sir William Ridgeway to see his theory of the magical element in primitive jewelry translated into actual practise in civilized conditions. The more grotesque or bizarre the object, the greater the attachment of the owner. Hence the remarkable forms taken by ornaments in china and other material. Nor need the mascot be an inanimate object. Dogs, cats, monkeys, and other animals are prest into service. In Paris hunchbacks have a regular *clientèle* among stockbrokers, who make a point of touching the deformity before an important deal; while one French actor is said always to have a hunchback in his dressing-room during a first night.

"The mascot appeals in particular to those whose pursuits expose them to risk or to the effects of chance. It is quite in keeping that their use should be particularly prevalent among those addicted to betting and card-playing, among members of the theatrical profession, and among motorists. In the case of the last-named the practise is perhaps more common in France and the United States; but even in this country, at one time, quite a considerable proportion of cars carried a 'Teddy' bear, a black cat, a golliwog, or a policeman on the bonnet. The fact that applications have been entered for patent rights in special types of improved mascots and luck-charms suggests a sense of humor not without cynicism in the would-be patentees.

"During the war the belief in the efficacy of mascots was both extended and intensified. The Army has always had a certain inclination toward some form of luck-bringer, which, more often than not, is the regimental pet. The goat of the Royal Welsh Fusileers is perhaps the best-known example.

"The recognized use of the mascot in the Army, however, is collective rather than personal; and it was the personal use which became so prominent during the war. It extended to the whole community, and not merely to those on active service. There were few into whose lives the elements of luck and chance did not seem to have entered with a tragic significance which was absent before the war."

Other forms, too, are often taken by this interest in the occult, the editor goes on to say. Apart from the serious study of telepathy and other forms of psychic manifestation, as well as the more or less religious belief in faith-healing, there was, before the war, a great deal of half-frivolous and wholly superstitious belief in crystal-gazing, palmistry, and other means of foretelling the future which afforded an opportunity to innumerable charlatans to prey upon a credulous public. The writer continues:

"During the last few years, for reasons which are obvious, this interest has assumed a more serious character, and a desire, perhaps not consciously realized, to mitigate the loss of an intimate association has intensified the wish to know something of the life after death and to communicate with those who have 'passed beyond.' As a result, a mass of evidence has been brought forward which, it is maintained, establishes the possibility of communication with the spirits of the departed, and affords some indication of the character and conditions of existence after death. Investigations have been carried a step further. The evidence is no longer confined to the existence of spirits once embodied in human form. To earth-spirits, elementals, poltergeists, and other influences which are said to have manifested themselves by various means are now added fairies.

"It is clear that these beliefs can not be treated as being all upon the same level. Mascots are undoubtedly largely a result of fashion, and in a number of cases—probably the majority—the owners would deny any faith in their efficacy. They are 'just for luck.' The spiritualist, however, holds his convictions with something of the fervor of a religious zealot, yet taking the beliefs as a whole they have one element in common. They represent a reversion to a very primitive point of view."

While the revival of the mascot and an interest in other forms of the occult are a new fad among the upper and well-to-do classes, continues the writer, "among the lower and less educated classes of Europe belief in certain forms of magic has never died out; it goes back to prehistoric times."

"In the Mediterranean the belief in the evil-eye retains all its old vitality; at Naples, during the current year, an old woman was harried as a witch; and a sheep's head, wrapt in human hair fastened with forty-three large nails, found in her possession, was seized by the police and burned in a church at the request of the excited populace. In the recent elections in Italy a political party of gamblers was formed, also at Naples, of which the chosen representatives were noted for the magical powers which they placed at the service of their clients. In this country the belief in the witch has not died out—in 1906, at the Thames Police Court, a reputed witch was convicted of obtaining money by means of a trick, and other cases have occurred since that date.

"Love-charms and amulets against sickness and misfortune are common. A potato (against rheumatism), an oddly shaped bone, a fossil, a thread of red silk, even a modified phallus in glass or other material worn as a pendant, are objects familiar to the collector. These charms and amulets of the 'folk,' in both town and country, are more closely akin to primitive belief and less sophisticated than the mascot; but in both cases the psychological basis is identical.

"To the anthropologist it is a commonplace that the belief in the efficacy of charms and amulets, like other forms of magic, rests upon ignorance of the operation of cause and effect. In the primitive mind this arises from an imperfect knowledge of natural forces. The owner of a mascot, though not unaware of the relation of cause and effect, ignores it and hopes to influence favorably antecedent conditions which are beyond his personal control. The desire to learn what conditions will prevail in the future, either from mere curiosity or in order that they may be controlled or utilized, as in a stock-exchange gamble or a bet, is responsible for the clairvoyant, the crystal-gazer, and other forms of fortune-teller.

"A further point of contact with primitive belief is that the use of the mascot implies faith in its efficacy; it has occult powers, a belief which differs in no way from that of the primitive mind that certain individuals and certain objects have *mana*. In the use of the figure of a policeman as a motor mascot we may even see a form of sympathetic magic; by its means the owner may hope to escape the attentions of the real policeman and the snare of the police trap."

Turning to the sociological significance of this new vogue of the occult, the writer goes on to say:

"To the sociologist this phase of modern credulity is of the greatest moment. Religion, with the attendant moral codes, has, on the whole, proved one of the strongest factors in the preservation of the social structure. Magic, when once it has served its purpose in the development of human society, has usually been antisocial, while spiritualism, at any rate in some of its recent manifestations, contravenes the generally accepted conceptions of religious belief. A certain amount of intellectual skepticism may be regarded as a healthy and necessary element in any society; but should the place of religion be taken by a reversion on any extended scale to a wholly primitive mode of thought, the prospect affords faint hope of social security and progress."

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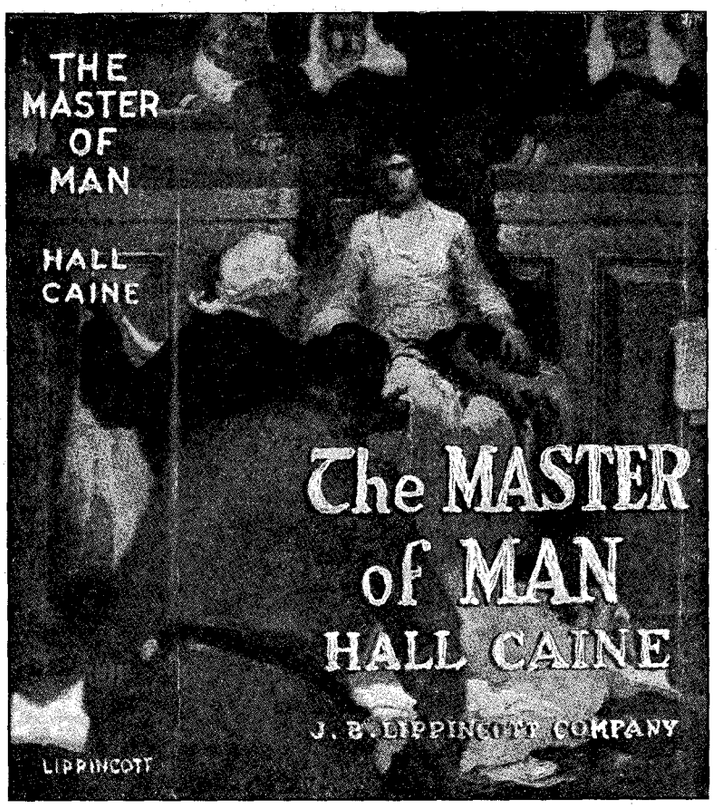
ART AND BUSINESS IN BOOK-JACKETS

NOVELS are not the modest flowers of yesteryear waiting to be culled by casual readers. They demand attention by their flaming signs, and the business of selling books has appropriated the book-jacket as a potent aid. The art of binding the common book seems to become secondary to the art or appeal of the temporary paper jacket. One sees at once that some other purpose than protection for the book is the object aimed at. In the Boston *Transcript*, Dorothea Lawrence Mann balances the artistic against the utilitarian claims put forth by these ornaments of the modern bookstore. She devotes but passing mention to those who "asseverate with indignation that far from reading or looking at or being influenced by such a blatant advertising scheme as the book-jacket, they throw it away with the greatest celerity and never, never read a book until its jacket has been safely disposed of and forgotten." Book-jackets began modestly enough and only served to protect the books from getting shopworn. "To-day a large majority of book bindings are the plainest possible cloth affairs of almost any shade, with the mere title, author's name and publisher's name in plain printing, while on the book-jacket has been lavished all the skill, and be it added, all the justifiable expense of the occasion." Reading Miss Mann on this subject is like a new insight into the philosophy of color influence:



DRAMA ON A BOOK-COVER.
The back and front side are here utilized for the picture.

"The real so-called 'jacket' came into existence when publishers began to realize their need of something which would actually protect a good binding. They began using a relatively heavy paper, manufactured in many different colors, and one of the early stages of jackets came with their efforts to establish definite shades or colors as their own. It was a splendid idea so far as it went. Looking back we can see that it might have been an entire success and settled the matter definitely, had not so many publishers decided that yellow—different shades, to be sure, but all yellow—must be their particular color. Of course we all recognize the value of yellow, it is an arresting color (particularly most of the shades chosen for jackets), and its psychological effect is good. Macmillan for a long time persisted in their goldenrod yellow, over which was scattered Macmillan Company monograms. Recently they have revived this type of jacket for their serious books. Partly, no doubt because of the size of the Macmillan list and partly because of the striking individual character of this jacket, it is more vividly imprest on the public memory than are any of these other color experiments. One might find a close second, so far as color is concerned, in the strong orange shade which the Holt books have worn for many years and which numbers of them still wear. Harpers used yellow jackets at one time. Dutton had a pale yellow shade, while in recent days Knopf has tried the experiment of using a variety of vivid colors. On some of the Hergesheimer books, for instance, he used different colored jackets on the same book, bright green, red, and blue. Knopf's jackets have stuck to the vivid-color idea in contrast to the drawings on most publishers' fiction, the added vividness serving as identification.

"At about the same time that the book-jacket came to be an important factor in the manufacturing of books, the three-color process came into general use and was quickly adapted to the needs of jackets. At first, to be sure, imagination ran no further than copying on the jacket the decorations of the cover. Some of the older firms still carry books on their lists which bear these old jackets. Little, Brown has some of them. It was certain, however, that very rapidly competition would reveal the immense advertising possibilities of the jacket. The reader spending a pleasant evening with a book would very naturally feel a kindly inclination toward books mentioned on the jacket of the book he liked. Moreover, just as frequently as he picked up or laid down his book the titles of those other books would meet his eye. The power of suggestion is tremendous, especially as the titles of books were accompanied by a descriptive sentence or a quoted word of appreciation, all carefully calculated to induce the reader to follow up these hints. It is surprizing, when we stop to look at it, how much of this kind of advertising publishers have come to crowd upon the jackets. Doubleday, Page, for example, have used the inside as well as the outside of their jackets, and the reader is induced to remove the jacket of some of the Conrad books in order to read the biographical and critical sketch of Conrad printed on the inside."

From repeating the frontispiece as a picture for the book-jacket, publishers came to having a special design made for this outside use:

"The jacket became promptly a very large selling factor. It took many of its characteristics from this fact. It was used in window displays which have now become as brilliant as a florist's window, and for counter displays. This brought the necessity of using so striking a design that even at a distance the particular book could be recognized by its jacket. Considering

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this point there arose the question of whether it was as important to make a jacket artistic as it was to make it arresting. When Dutton brought out the latest Richard Washburn Child book—'The Velvet Black'—a plain jacket did the trick marvelously well, setting it instantly apart from other books. In a similar but more gaudy manner Harpers used a large-sized woman figure with conspicuous wings behind her for Alexander Black's 'The Seventh Angel.' This book had its special element of surprize because the binding itself was unusually attractive and appropriate with its black and gold. The gaudy figure might be resented, but it could be seen at a fair distance, and it was not easily forgotten. The jacket which the Doran people made for Wallace Irwin's 'Seed of the Sun' may not have been one of their prettiest jackets, but they have seldom made one better fitting the story or more intriguing with its representation of the Japanese children flying their kites—which, one does not learn until reading the book, says the national equivalent of 'Japan ueber alles.'

"One of the interesting and sometimes amusing results of all this bother about book-jackets is that more than once a peculiarly apt jacket has made a book with surprising sureness and rapidity. Who can doubt that the Main Street jacket was highly instrumental in the swift success of the book? Going a little further back, we can recall the jacket of Ernest Poole's 'The Harbor,' with its picture of New York harbor and the ferry-boat headed toward Brooklyn, even a miniature Brooklyn bridge in the background, or that of London's 'Call of the Wild.' * * *

"One of the problems—one might suggest that it is probably one of the reiterated quarrels of publishers' offices, lies in the conflict between those who believe that it is enough to produce a striking jacket and those who demand that the jacket shall be artistic as well. When we add to the struggle the person of the author who quite frequently is ignorant of what can and what can not be done in this matter, who even does not understand the limitations of color engraving, nor what constitutes good advertising, one realizes something of the complications which lie behind a good—or for that matter a mediocre—jacket. The jackets which the Stokes Company used this spring for 'The Enchanted Canyon' and 'The Sisters-in-Law' are good illustrations of what may be turned out when full power is allowed the artists to carry out their own conceptions. Mr. Stokes 'feels strongly that if in order to be striking a jacket must be artistic, then it will not pay to let the commercial side win out.' On the other hand if a jacket can have good advertising value without being inartistic, an ideal condition has been reached."

PRIZE-FIGHTERS IN THE OPERA-HOUSE—Opera had the go-by at Covent Garden last Spring. The Paris Opera is flirting with the movies as a means of subsistence. Covent Garden will share its glories with pugilism, as the Manchester *Garden* shows:

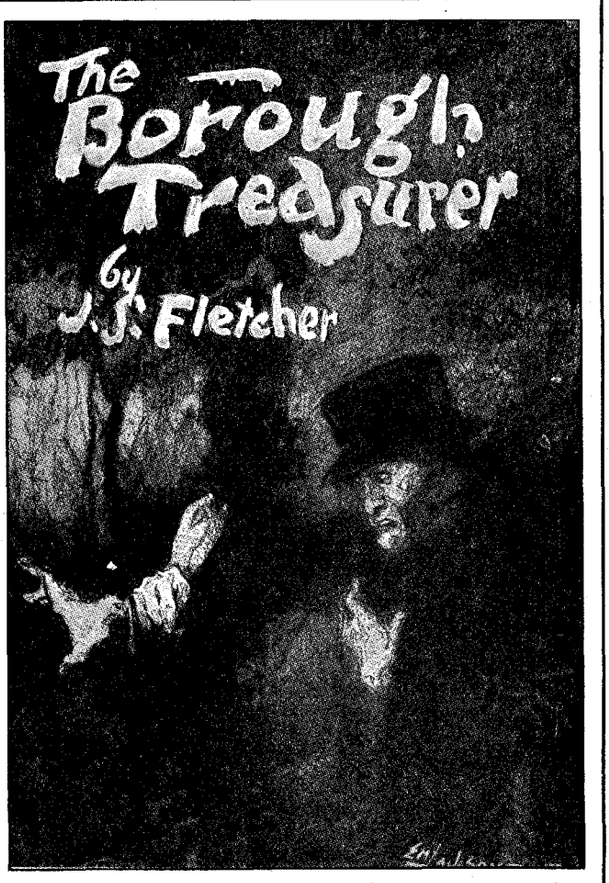
"A big boxing match between two English champions—Beckett and Boy McCormack—will be staged there on Saturday, September 10, and the promoters hope that it will inaugurate a great boxing season there worthy of the great national traditions this theater has established in other arts than the noble one of self-defense. Sentiments like that were expressed in a heartfelt way by brawny and wiry-looking men in the grand lounge of the theater to-day, when the promoters announced the new season to a select gathering, which included a quiet old Chelsea pensioner who had once been a pugilist, but never, of course, in such surroundings as these. The stake-money had been deposited and the two famous boxers were there in person, Boy McCormack, a tall beautifully made youth, with a craggy face and upstanding red hair, Beckett, as usual not looking his weight, very brown in the face, and puzzling out something.

"The modern boxer, although he is wealthier than most lords are, dresses very quietly. Beckett's large diamond scarf-pin was the only sign that he was one of the super-taxed. The champions had to listen to a good many speeches which began with the assumption that England could not produce anyone of the Dempsey class for a generation to come. It was doubtful if England could produce even a European champion. Why was this? It was, according to these experts, because our boxers did not box enough, but waited for big purses which only grew on the bushes twice a year. The Americans were better because an American boxer was fighting all the time and learned more of the game. What was wanted were more matches.

"The champions took it all quietly. The great theater was shrouded in gray sheets, and looked very ghostly when the Corinthians peeped in and had their visions where Mario and Chaliapin and Caruso had sung and Kemble and Kean and Macready played."

WRESTLING WITH THE PIANO

MEN OF ACTION, soldiers and sailors, play the piano in England; writers pass it up. Not since the beginning of the eighteenth century has this gentry been guilty of so soft an art. "Pepys was one of the most enthusiastic amateur musicians, and not one of the least self-satisfied," Mr. A. W. Williams reminds us. But in the succeeding age "one can not imagine any man of ordinary courage confessing to Dr. Johnson that he played the harpsichord in his lodgings of an evening." From Pepys's day till now, says Mr. Williams, in



DRESS FOR A NOVEL OF MYSTERY.

"If in order to be striking a jacket must be artistic," says one publisher, "then it will not pay to let the commercial side win out."

The Westminster Gazette, "there appears to have been an incompatibility between the pursuit of letters and of music." Mr. Williams does not seek either explanation or palliative of such a state of affairs. He jauntily observes: "If you retort by asking why any sensible being should play the piano at all, there is no answer to be made. Why, indeed?" Taking this cue he manages to be entertaining without offense to the devotees of music, who are numberless:

"Violent letters are written to the newspapers condemning the uselessness of Latin and Greek, but their uselessness is as nothing to the abject futility of spending hours that tot up into years upon those painful rudimentary processes known as 'practising.' Drudgery, irritation, and severe muscular pain—these are the beginnings of music, nor will any system ever be invented that can eliminate them. My mind goes back to a gloomy little room at the top of a red brick tower, a square room furnished with nothing but two cheap, nasty, upright pianos and two hard wooden benches. In this little room there lived an ogre: at least, he seemed an ogre then. He was really a poor devil, a child of light self-exiled from the musical heaven of Cologne, where he had imbibed the art which he strove so diabolically to instil. He had a pale yellow beard, a disagreeable

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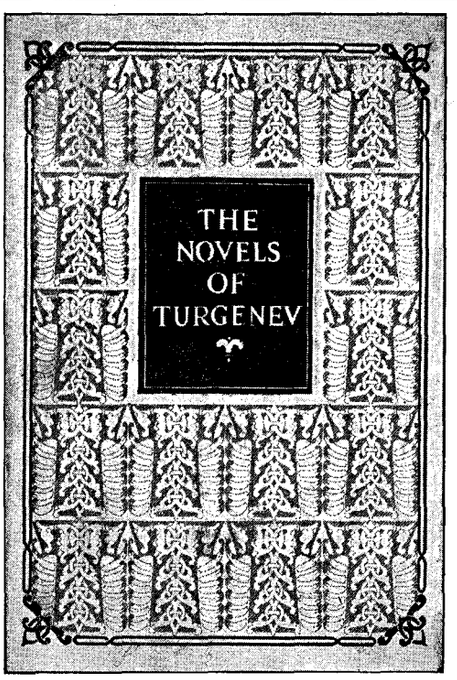
expression, and hard, knobby fingers which found no difficulty in moving the incredibly stiff keys of the yellowest and most jangly of the two pianos. My own fingers, which he urged me gutturally 'to move like hammers,' were reduced to flaccid lengths of jelly after five minutes of that treadmill. He was dried up, that poor Herr Storck, with an arid life of teaching in an English public school, parched like an Eastern river-bed in summer, all stones and sand. There was no pool of feeling there to reflect beauty or to evaporate in mists of emotion. His teaching made the path of music a painful stumbling over boulders and desert sands toward higher boulders and deeper sands which stretched as far as the eye could see. He gave me an 'Uebungsbuch' by one Damm (Oh, appropriate name!), which I still keep as a relic of old pain, and tedious studies by Raff, and idiotic little pieces by another German as dry as he, called Jadassohn. I loathed Herr Storck for his dryness, I loathed him for that piano, I loathed him for never speaking of music as music, but most of all I loathed him for playing what I was trying to play, with one hand an octave higher in the treble. Now that he is no more I trust that Tubal Cain sits by him all day long on a red-hot bench, making him play Damm on a piano whose keys a hippopotamus could hardly press, sounding the while an octave higher with demoniac agility the notes with which Storck is fumbling in agony. 'Like hammers, Storck, like hammers!' he will playfully urge, prodding him in the back with a white-hot tuning-fork. And tears will come out of Storck's spectacles, and roll down to hiss on the red-hot bench: and he will hate Tubal Cain as I hated Storck. And Tubal Cain will be very miserable knowing that Storck hates him and takes no interest in Damm, just as Storck was miserable."



GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH.

A classic like Turgenev can dispense with a flaming cover for advertising purposes.

In spite of our Storcks and our Damms, we go on playing the piano, when we might be playing bridge or reading the Encyclopedia. "The number of people who want to hear us play is infinitesimal; the rest would prefer we did not! Yet—

"Whenever we see a piano we look at it with furtive longing, hoping the while if we are in company that nobody will ask us to play. Hardly a man or a woman in England can say, 'Oh, won't you play something?' convincingly, which is hardly surprizing. Supposing that a civil servant or two, a stockbroker, and a barrister, with wives or daughters to match, have dined together agreeably, drunk passable port, and sipped coffee with animation; suppose, then, that Mrs. Barrister, knowing the stockbroker to be a student of modern verse, addresses him brightly with, 'Now, *won't* you read us some poetry, Mr. ——?' What consternation, what embarrassment! Very few people want poetry read aloud to them after dinner, and very few want music. And yet, while it is still—thank goodness—considered abnormal to ask for poetry after the port, it is normal to ask for music. Just music, you know; any old music, just as it would be any old poetry in the impossible case I have supposed; but there would be a sneaking hope that the reader might choose a little bit of Tennyson, and there is always a sneaking hope that the pianist will choose a bit of Grieg . . . . . .

"The less tactful pianist who is guilty of playing in company for his own enjoyment rightly pays the penalty of his selfishness. The example of a young lady whom I once knew is thoroughly to be deprecated. In her aunt's drawing-room after dinner she played a Chopin Polonaise so loudly that one could not hear oneself play patience. 'Is that Chopin?' inquired the aunt dreamily. 'Yes, I think I *do* like Chopin. Can't you play us a little Grieg, darling?' 'All right,' said the girl, a trifle petulantly it seemed to me, and proceeded from beginning to end of Schumann's Humoreske. 'Aunty was a quarter of an hour late getting to bed, and the niece has never visited her since.

"There is a quiet humor in little incidents of this kind; a pianist's life is full of them. But they don't explain why we go on doing it. Well, after all, it is a kind of adventure—refreshing, exciting rather, like getting out of a house at night and walking in dark lanes looking at stars. You never really hear us play the piano, nor see us either. And when a few of us get together—but there, my indecency has its bounds. Orgies are not to be spoken of, and music, what we call music, is something —how shall I put it?—well, quite unlike Grieg's 'Erotik'; something that *really* nice people . . . my dear . . . hardly . . . quite . . .

"And that's why we do it."

MORE INNOCENTS ABROAD

OUR innocents are still going abroad. Some thousands of them visited Stratford-on-Avon this year, and, according to the London *Times*, some of them lived up to the models set for them by our revered Mark Twain. The report of them, given, doubtless, in the interests of international amity, includes one or two that Mark would have delighted in. The *Times* correspondent came upon one of them "standing in the middle of the street in the middle of the town and looking earnestly all around him. He soon began to unburden himself and I, as the nearest stranger, was the recipient of his confessions. They were long and rambling, but the gist of them was unutterable amazement that even a man of genius could have written such wonderful plays after having been born and brought up in so sleepy an environment. 'And when your Shakespeare lived here,' he went on, 'there was no Memorial Theater, no Shakespeare's bust and tomb, and no Shakespeare Museum. Nor did anybody trouble to look at Anne Hathaway's cottage.' Neither, he might have added, had they the chance of seeing the movies in any memorial theater to Chaucer." The British auditor reflects:

"The American pondered this vision of desolation for a little while, and eventually 'opined' that Shakespeare must have started writing plays in order to save himself from being bored to death. Then his imagination soared. He drew a vivid picture of what the feelings of the poet must have been as he laid down his pen and looked out of his window. He described them succinctly, and was about to cap them with a familiar quotation, describing another easy descent from Heaven to Hell when he was called away to his motor-coach.

"This American hit on one truth and one fallacy. He was perfectly justified when he pointed out that Stratford was hardly full of civilized excitements. On the other hand, he was hardly justified in concluding that, because Stratford bored him, it would have bored Shakespeare. After all Shakespeare could retire to his own Parnassus. This American had to stay in his own Avernus. This visitor, however, at least did try to think. There was another American visitor in the town on the same day who did not trouble to think at all. He visited the church with a kind of blatant devoutness that is not uncommon in Stratford, and brought himself to a halt in front of the famous monument of Shakespeare on the north wall, which contains the bust, whose reproduction has made the features of the poet familiar to the multitude. He stood in front of this for a long time, and finally went away saying to himself, in a peculiarly distinct whisper, "Well, anyhow, I have seen that bald-headed gink!"

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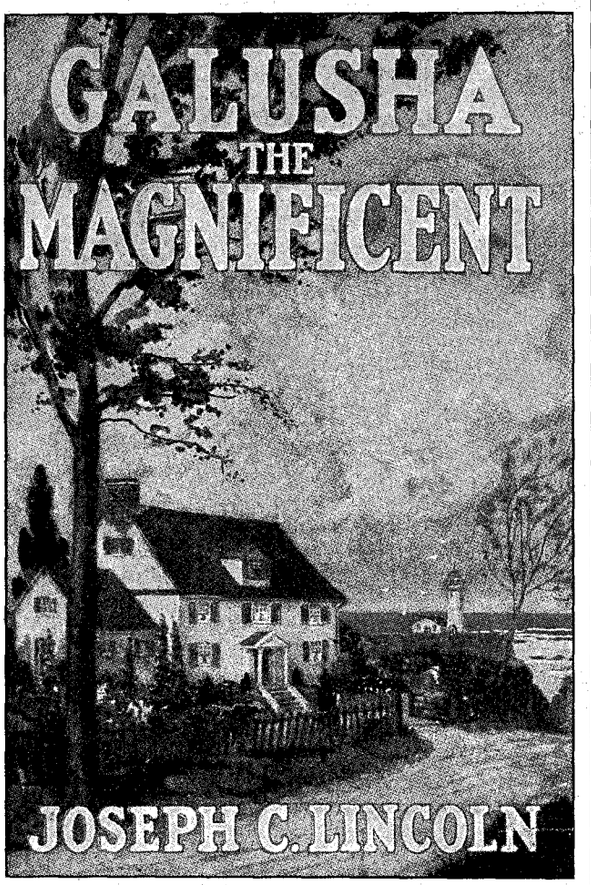
"The second American tried to visualize Shakespeare as a man. The first tried to think of him as a god, and they both had grounds for disappointment. Stratford has a third way of treating its local hero. It treats him as a commercial asset, and there certainly seems to be no reason why he should disappoint them in this character. He is its one asset. All its 'show' places are concerned with Shakespeare. Some are authentic. Some are not. Its 'show' hotel is called the Shakespeare. There is a Shakespeare Memorial Theater, a Shakespeare Museum. There is Shakespeare's house, and there are the habitations of all his relatives. There is the church, which is a good piece of mixed architecture, although it is only visited because it contains the tomb of Shakespeare. In short, Shakespeare is all in all, and it is not at all unlikely that a time will come when a race with greater liking for inventing labels will describe the spot as Shakespeare-on-Avon."



A COUSIN TO MAIN STREET.

A view of a country street was thought to be instrumental in selling Mr. Lewis's novel; why not others?

CARUSO'S SINGING APPARATUS

CARUSO'S WILL may be found to contain a novel feature if the singer carried out the suggestion of his throat specialist. The tenor's larynx was practically a unique organ of the human throat, declares Dr. William Lloyd of London, who treated the singer for years. In the London *Daily Mail* Dr. Lloyd informs us that he "suggested to Caruso that he should bequeath his larynx to his native town and he agreed." "The examination of this unique tone apparatus in its entirety," the doctor continues, "would clear up many debatable points regarding the vocal chords. Afterwards the authorities should present the gift to the National Museum of Italy where it would be preserved." Whether these suggestions are to be carried out or not, the public is so far uninformed. Much has been written about the great tenor, but Dr. Lloyd's words will have a special interest for students and teachers of music.

"It is admitted that Caruso was the greatest operatic tenor of all time. His voice possessed wonderful range and sympathetic timbre, with power and volume of tone, and he combined all the physical characteristics for the production of vocal sounds. What are these?

"The lungs are the bellows which supply the blast of air, and on the air-blast depend the volume and prolongation of musical notes. Caruso's lungs were so powerful that when a Steinway concert grand piano was pressed against his chest he moved it several inches by the expansion of his lungs. The power of his voice was so great that he often fractured glasses in my consulting room by singing their fundamental notes at the orifice.

"Musical tones are produced by apposition of the vocal cords as the air-blast passes through the larynx. The pitch is regulated by the tension of the vocal cords, the range by their length, and the quality or timbre principally by the resonations in the mouth, nose and accessory air-cavities. These parts intensify laryngeal tone by resonance and harmonic additions.

"It therefore takes adaptation of many parts to make a great singer.

"I have many times examined Caruso's throat, and comparing him with other great singers I found the following characteristics of the perfect singing machine.

"The most striking feature was the great length of the vocal tube; the distance from the teeth to the vocal cords in Caruso was at least half an inch more than in any other great tenor I have examined.

"A second point was the length of the vocal cords, on whose length, breadth, and thickness the pitch of the voice largely depends. The average length of the relaxed vocal cords in a man is 18 millimetres (about ¾-in.). Caruso's vocal cords were 1/6-in. longer than those of any other tenor I have seen.

"The capacity for vibration of the vocal cords is another most important factor, for the higher the note the more rapid must be the vibration. Caruso, when singing his wonderful chest C sharp, reached the phenomenal vibration for a man of 550 per second.

"There are subsidiary factors in the perfect singing voice. The quality of the material composing the top of the throat, the nose, and the cavities above the larynx have an important influence on the quality of the sounds produced. Caruso's whole body seemed to have more than average resonance, and if his knuckles were tapped they gave out a higher note than the knuckles of an average person.

"And one of the great secrets of his wonderful voice was the formation of the epiglottis, which was thick at the base, as in bassos, but exquisitely fine and delicate at the free end.

"These are the ascertained anatomical factors which go to the making of a great singer, but, of course, mental and emotional qualities are also of importance."

"CULTURE BY CONTACT"—Garfield used to say that his idea of a liberal education was a student sitting on one end of a log and Mark Hopkins on the other. Ann Arbor will pay Robert Frost, the poet, $5,000 next year for performing this sort of service, for the students of the University of Michigan—a venture upon which the Tacoma *Ledger* thus comments:

"This latest venture in education, sponsored by Dr. Marion Leroy Burton, president of the university, proposes to spread culture through the medium of personal contact rather than classroom work. If the experiment proves successful it will be repeated in coming years, next year a painter being chosen for the post, perhaps, or a sculptor or a scholar.

"The announcement brings up the old question of 'liberal' education of the European style, where the students 'absorb' learning from their professors, as opposed to the Americanized university where regular classroom work is an essential. It has caused a stir among pedagogs.

"Opinion is divided as to the probable value of the experiment, some contending that the university and its students would gain more if the poet did regular classroom work, while others maintain that it would be a 'stroke of genius' if some university would adopt the plan as a 'definite policy.'

"While wisdom of the latter course appears doubtful, the value of culture gained by association has proved itself over and over again, both in this country and Europe. The personality of some particular professor remains with the student long after the subject on which he lectured is forgotten."

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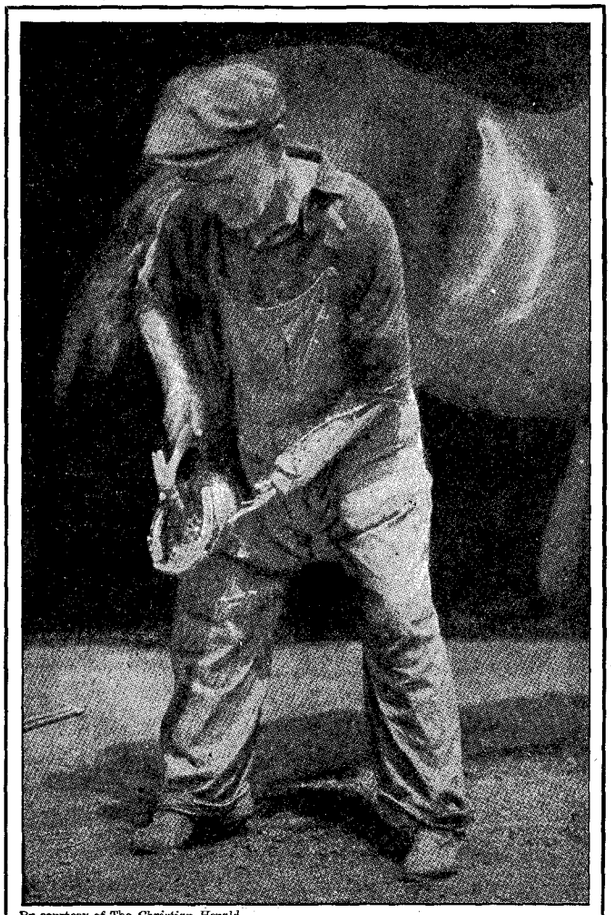
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

SALVAGING INDUSTRIAL CRIPPLES

THE HUMAN SCRAP HEAP has "long been one of the reproaches to civilization," and engineering which salvages wrecks from human debris and mends broken workers so that they can labor again is both practical Christianity and "mighty good business." This was the view of the Pennsylvania Legislature after surveying the broken and discarded remnants of a five-year period, and the evidence accumulated during the one year in which the new type of engineering has been in force justifies the theory, we are told. During the five years under consideration industrial workers in Pennsylvania suffered the loss of 328 arms, 434 legs, 564 feet, and 1,083 hands, the summary not including those who were killed outright. The necessity for a Bureau of Rehabilitation as a part of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry seemed established, and it was created. Its Christianity could not successfully be contradicted, and its industrial usefulness was soon made apparent. As compensation for disability claims during the five-year period the State's industries paid to injured workers the huge sum of $17,078,-312. Compensation paid for fatalities during the same period amounted to an additional $26,966,382, a total of more than $44,000,000 paid as a tax by industry and passed along to the public through increased prices. In addition to this, there was the indirect loss—the state's loss of the labor of these injured persons and its burden of supporting them. It is estimated by Lewis Edwin Theiss, who writes of Pennsylvania's "human engineering" scheme in *The Christian Herald* (New York), that for every 200 workers incapacitated for labor, the State lost about $1,000,000 of products, so, he reasons, "if one hundred of the two hundred can be rehabilitated, can be restored to their full earning capacity, the loss in production and the burden for support is cut in half." During its first fiscal year early in 1921 the Bureau has been of genuine assistance to 750 injured workers, entirely rehabilitating some, and partially restoring others. The Bureau figures, says the writer, that each of these 750 persons will produce for the Commonwealth $1,000 more of wealth in future than each could have produced without the help of the Bureau, which would create during the first year of the Bureau $750,000 of future potential wealth.



By courtesy of The *Christian Herald*

INSTEAD OF A BRAWNY ARM

This blacksmith, who lost his left hand at the age of 57, has been taught by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation to shoe a horse as well as ever with an artificial forearm.

Getting into touch with the injured and winning their confidence is not always an easy matter. Thousands of the workers can neither read nor write English, and are naturally suspicious of strangers. So—

"To establish contacts with those injured, the Bureau of Rehabilitation has enlisted the cooperation of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, another branch of the Department of Labor and Industry. This latter Bureau receives daily reports concerning industrial injuries, and these reports have been available for the new Bureau of Rehabilitation. Through newspaper publicity, public addresses, circular letters, and other channels, the Bureau also seeks to establish contact with the injured. The Grange has been enlisted to put the Bureau in touch with injured farm workers.

"Perhaps a very carefully prepared circular letter, which is sent with a questionnaire or registration blank to the injured, does more than almost any other agency to pave the way for the Bureau's work. This letter, bearing conspicuously the seal of the State, asks for preliminary information regarding the name, age, race, occupation, etc., of the person injured. The seal of the State carries great weight with the foreign-born, accustomed as they are to governmental restrictions; so that the circular letter seldom goes unheeded. If the recipient cannot read English, he makes haste to put the letter in the hands of a friend who can. Such friend usually is scrupulous about filling out the blank and returning it to the Bureau of Rehabilitation. This letter gives the field adjuster preliminary information that is of great advantage to him. When he calls to see the injured person, he is fully prepared to meet the situation.

"This is not always a simple problem. The physiological difficulties are often the least of the obstacles that stand in the way of the adjuster. Psychological, racial, and geographical problems are also encountered. Often the person injured is so discouraged that he is unwilling to try to get a fresh start. Often he is too old to be taught anything new. Often he is too illiterate to learn. Sometimes he is unwilling to leave his friends or move from the locality where he lives."

Any one of several lines of help may be necessary, and experience dictates the course to be taken. Where necessary, the Bureau will help assist in purchasing an artificial limb, and financial aid is also offered for training courses. We learn that—

"During the first ten months of its existence, the Bureau of Rehabilitation offered its services to 1,306 persons. Of these, 843 persons registered for assistance. Of these 843, more than 160, or nearly one in every five, could neither read nor write

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English. It is interesting to note that nearly 400 of these applicants were more than 30 years old. More than 10 per cent. of all applicants had never attended school.

"Training courses opened for these injured persons include work in telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, motor mechanics, preparatory work in mechanical engineering, traffic management, salesmanship, armature winding, commercial courses, accounting, Braille reading and writing, piano tuning, carpet weaving, watchmaking, brazing and welding, baking and other occupations.

"Sometimes it happens that the training for rehabilitation actually improves a man financially so that he is better off after the accident than he was before. This is almost necessarily true where an unskilled workman can learn a skilled trade. For instance, one man, who lost a leg while employed as a woodchopper, was taught armature winding. Another man, who lost his sight and the use of his left shoulder and had his hearing impaired by an explosion in a clay mine, was sent to a school for the blind, where he was taught to weave carpets. Then the Bureau assisted him to secure a loom of his own. Not always is it necessary to switch an injured man from one occupation to another. Whenever it is possible, such a change is avoided. A blacksmith of 57 years lost his left hand. No one would ever have believed that he could again shoe a horse. Yet the Bureau of Rehabilitation secured for him an artificial hand especially made for blacksmithing; and with this assistance he is again successfully operating a blacksmith shop.

"To create and maintain this new Bureau of Rehabilitation, the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated $100,000 to cover all expenses for two years. That means $50,000 a year. With the initial $50,000, the machinery of the Bureau has been created. The expenditure of this initial $50,000 has resulted in an increased industrial production valued at $750,000. With the Bureau now actually created, with the results of its first year of experiments to build on, it is wholly reasonable to suppose that subsequent years will see a relatively greater return from each dollar appropriated."

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE FOR THE HOME—Catholics in New York have formed a new institute of charitable service "for the spiritual and material welfare of the home, and this by personal visitation of its members." The institute, which is said probably to be the only Roman Catholic community of its kind in the world, is known as the Parish Visitors of Mary Immaculate. The workers, we are told, take the vow of celibacy, chastity and obedience, and live together in a community house. Catholic charity, says *The Catholic Charities Review*, "seeks to work in harmony with all other agencies for the common good of the state and of the city. It seems just and proper, however, that the recognized terms of charitable work outside the church should be social service and public welfare. They can not pretend to the quality of Christian charity. According to their own principle and practise, the defective, or delinquent human being should be healed, strengthened, and reformed for the benefit of the social order and the public weal. Religion goes beyond and outside this philosophy of time." According to *The Survey* (New York):

"It is the aim of the organization to do the highest type of social work, the field, however, being limited to the home and the family. All the members of the staff are graduates of the Fordham School of Social Service. In addition, they have had practical experience in the Catholic charities. The community house is in no sense a settlement or neighborhood building, but is the center from which the workers go about their visits to families in various parishes. It is likewise the training school for the parish visitors.

"These visitors differ from the nuns of the Roman Catholic Church and the lay workers in the Catholic charities. They work under the direction of the priest of a parish, keeping at the same time the identity of their own organization. They give relief where necessary and render a variety of services to the families under their care. They also give religious instruction. In place of the robes of the Sisters of Charity they wear neat, black uniforms with soft white collars. They are free to go about at night in visitations to the homes in their parishes, and are able to appear in court whenever necessary. It is the desire of Archbishop Hayes of New York City that every church under his charge should have one of these parish visitors, and churches in various parts of the United States are asking for the extension of the plan."

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES CRIME

PREVENTION has been the watchword of the English prison system in recent years, and its effect is distinctly traceable in the statistics of crime, says a British authority, who offers in proof of his statement the fact that during a five-year period the numbers committed to prison were reduced 75 per cent. In 1918, 71 per 100,000 were committed to prison, as compared with 369 per 100,000 in 1913. During the same period the committals for drunkenness were reduced from 70,000 to 2,000, and vagrancy almost disappeared. Of course, much of the reduction may be due to the fact that many men were under arms, and, therefore, amenable to military discipline during four years of this period; but, nevertheless, a great deal of credit for the moral improvement is given to the humanitarian policy which has superseded the old idea of treating crime only in the abstract and according to an unvarying code. Throughout the quarter of a century during which he has directed the prison administration of England and Wales, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, says a writer in the *Christian Science Monitor*, has introduced many humanitarian reforms by improving the lot of the prisoner and giving him a better chance. Among the 1,500 signatories of an illuminated address recently presented to him on his completion of 25 years' service were three former prisoners, two of whom expressed appreciation of their prison treatment. At the outset of his interview with the *Christian Science Monitor* representative Sir Evelyn emphasizes the extent to which the phenomenon of crime depends on, and can be explained by, strictly social conditions. He states that better housing and lighting, the control of the liquor traffic, cheap food, fair wages, insurance, even village clubs, and the Boy Scouts, in fact all the special and political problems of to-day, react directly on the state of crime; and calls attention to the great object lesson given by the war of what new conditions of life, resulting notably from control of the liquor trade and facility of employment, can effect. The reaction against the abstract conception of crime and the mechanical application of punishment "according to code" is, says Sir Evelyn, "a growing force. It is marked in the United States of America by the universal adoption of the 'indeterminate sentence,' and on the continent of Europe by various degrees for conditional conviction and liberation which find their place in the latest penal codes. In England and America, probation; in France and Belgium, the *sursus à l'exécution de la peine* (delay in executing the penalty)—all mark the reluctance to resort to fixed penalties when justice can be satisfied by other means." As the English authority on crime prevention continues:

"England, I believe, stands alone in its adoption of the system of preventive detention—one of the most notable reforms of recent years for dealing with the habitual criminal. The success of the system, so far as it has gone, goes far to justify belief in the virtue of indetermination of sentence. Public opinion may not be ripe for this yet, as applied to ordinary crime, but the system which preventive detention illustrates—namely, the careful observation of the history, character and prospects on discharge by an advisory committee on the spot, with a view to the grant of conditional freedom, furnishes in a different sphere an interesting example of the value of 'individualization.'

"The strict condition of release is that a man places himself under the care and supervision, not of the police, but of a state association, organized and subsidized by the government, but entirely controlled by a body of unofficial workers, who keep him under strict but kindly supervision, provide him with employment and lodgings, but unfailingly report him to the authorities

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if he fails to observe any one of the conditions on which freedom has been granted."

The success of the preventive detention induces, we are told, the opinion that similar methods might be used with advantage in dealing with the ordinary penal servitude population, and be substituted for the old ticket-of-leave system. Certainly, says the writer,

"One broad deduction is that so long as the classical conception of punishment remained—that is, the mechanical application of the letter of the law to an abstract type of offender—no great impression was being made either in the number or character of offenses. Statistics varied from year to year under the influences of special circumstances; but the great stage army of offenders in all the categories continued its unbroken array, with a monotonous regularity, and it seemed almost a mockery to talk of social progress, when, in the background, was the silent, ceaseless tramp of this multitude of men, women and children, finding no rest but behind prison walls, and only issuing thence to reenter again.

"Happily, the chairman of the prison commission, with other reformers, has long been grappling with this problem, particularly in two ways (1) by the new policy of prevention, not prevention in the sense of the old penal servitude acts, by which a criminal was prevented after a series of offenses by strict supervision of police from repeating his crimes, but prevention which would strike at the sources of crimes, by cutting off the supply by concentration of effort on the young offender; and (2) by the organization of such a system of 'patronage' or aid-on-discharge that no prisoner could say with truth that he had fallen again for want of a helping hand."

THE LAW VS. THE GOSPEL

LEGAL ENFORCEMENT of religious principles may bring the Church into disfavor, thinks a writer for *The Epworth Herald* (Methodist), who appears to be somewhat troubled at the most recent attempt to have Congress enact so-called "Blue Sunday" laws. Already, he finds, the Church is censured for its activity in trying to enforce its doctrines by legal enactment, and is, therefore, in danger of losing influence. The idea is not new, but it takes on an added significance in coming from such a source. There are, we are told, other means, means more in conformity with the teachings of Christ, whereby man may be taught the practise of Christian virtues. And the writer wonders "if it isn't about time to put some check on all this flood of talk about laws to forbid this, that, and the other practise, disapproved by Christian people." He notes:

"We have a prohibition clause in the Constitution. It is properly there, and it ought to be thoroughly enforced, in New York as well as in Maine and North Dakota.

"Its enforcement is not easy, and in many quarters it is not popular. The rebellious minority blames the churches for the law, and not without abundance of reason.

"We may as well admit that the Christian faith and its professors are disliked to-day, positively and definitely, by many Americans who heretofore have scarcely given a thought to religion.

"What troubles me is that we may be in danger of thinking that all the ends of the Gospel can be secured by law, and particularly by law which forever says, 'Thou shalt not.' Jesus, our Lord, did not always teach men so. He left something to persuasion, to forgiveness, to tolerance, to love.

"I do not plead for lowered standards or for a church silent in the presence of grave evils. But there are churches with penal enactments in their own laws, and the success of those enactments has not been brilliant enough to arouse much faith in more laws to make people conform to churchly rules.

"If we could see the picture of the Christian Church in the mind of to-day's non-Christian American, the chances are that it would show a joy-killing, narrow-minded company of ignorant bigoted meddlers in other people's affairs.

"The picture is not true, and it has been drawn, in large part, by unscrupulously cunning propagandists who hate Christianity as did the silversmiths of Ephesus.

"All the more we need to give freedom and breadth and beauty of our faith a larger opportunity to be seen of men."

FOUR "IMMORALITIES" OF THE CHURCH

BECAUSE IT IS EXCLUSIVE, respectable, free and militant, the Church of to-day is guilty of "four immoralities," according to Dr. Frank Crane, whose twenty-seven years in the ministry add weight to his criticisms. These "immoralities" he considers worse than mere errors, because they are radical departures from the teachings of Christ. At least one religious weekly, *The Continent* (Presbyterian), admits that there is more than a grain of truth in all that Dr. Crane says. The Church is exclusive, writes Dr. Crane in the *Century* magazine, in that it recognizes a non-membership. "It acknowledges that there are heretics, infidels, what not, who are not of its body and communion," which is immoral "because the distinguishing characteristic of Christianity is that it is the first great non-ethnic religion." The essence of Jesus's program is that it is inclusive, "so that when we make it exclusive we destroy its very nature." The churches to-day, argues the popular writer of newspaper homilies, are organizations, and—

"As far as their form is concerned, they are in the same category as political parties, lodges, clubs, and orders. The common idea seems to be that Jesus organized a group, which he called a church, very much as we organize a rotary club, and that his ambition was that this organization should grow, by arguing and preaching, by building great structures and establishing schools, by getting hold of people influential in society and politics, by amassing numbers, and by holding gigantic conventions, until at last everybody would join, and that would be the final triumph of Christianity.

"But he *not only had no such thing in mind, but such a thing* is utterly heathenish, a stone blindness to his intention, and directly opposite to his mind. . . .

"The idea was a gospel of contagious friendship, but it fell into a world obsessed with the triumphant fallacy of the Roman Empire, and sold its soul for a mess of organization-pottage."

In its "respectability" the Church is guilty of a second immorality, the error being that "ancient and common one of *mistaking station in life for life itself*." To belong to the Church, says the writer, gives one a certain social position; it is an asset toward getting on, toward acquiring a reputation, and when church membership carries with it a certain social status, it "ceases to be Christianity."

If it sold its services, instead of giving them away, the Church "would be on a sounder basis ethically," for "the way to fill the Church is to have it cost twenty-five cents to get in. Then it would be as full as the motion-picture theater." It is not religion that the minister has either to sell or give away; it is service, which, with his time and expert advice, is all that the preacher can offer. "The sooner every form of so-called uplift, charity, and benevolence is put upon a strict basis of commercialism, and only that is offered to the people for which they are willing to return an equivalent, the sooner the folly, the waste, and the useless elements in it will be squeezed out."

In making his charge of militancy, Dr. Crane explains that "the Church aggressively proposes to do people good, to uplift them, to convert them." Generally speaking, the attitude of the Church toward non-Church people, we are told, "is that of one political party to another, of Greek to barbarian, of Jew to Gentile, a hostility to be ended by conquest." But

"Going back to the founder of our faith, we find none of this. Jesus held no monster revival meetings. He never manifested that zeal in proselyting known as 'hunger for souls.' Nor did he ever haughtily announce that unless a man joined his company and obeyed him, he would be eternally lost. He never deliberately set out to reform by organized effort anybody or anything. . . .

"What is the matter with the Church? It simply is not happy enough. It is full of imposing ceremonies, thundering moralities, rigid decencies, and clatter of rules, full of platitudes and polemics, venerable traditions, and infinite cogwheels of organization, everything except the spirit of the Galilean peasant who came from the Father to his garden of the world to plant in it the seed of love almighty."

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

WHILE most of the sons of Adam could speak from their tombs and say with Rip Van Winkle "Are we so soon forgotten?" the fortunate few like Dante contend successfully against the hand of oblivion. Have we gone back of Dante to celebrate a birthday? Here is a noble tribute in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

THE FOURTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER
1321–1921

By Charles H. Grandgent

As age, their shadow, follows life and birth,
So autumn shadowed summertime and spring,
And day was yielding fast to equal night,
When, homeward soaring from the rustling shore
Where weary Po exchanges life for peace,
His spring-born spirit fled, so long ago.

Six slowly winding centuries ago,
Reborn was he in everlasting birth,
To taste the food for which he hungered, peace,
At marriage suppers set in endless spring,
Shoresman eternal on the radiant shore
Which never saw its sun engulft in night.

A sinful world of self-created night
He left behind, so many years ago,
A world where hatred ruled from shore to shore
And men, despite their gentle Saviour's birth,
Like ancient Adam forfeited their spring,
For greed and discord bartering their peace.

To light the day of universal peace,
God-sent he dawned upon our bloody night,
Greatest of poets since the primal spring
Flasht forth into existence long ago.
Benignant stars presided o'er his birth,
That he might speak to every listening shore.

Still rings his voice on ocean's either shore,
And when he speaks, our Muses hold their peace
And wonder if the world shall see the birth
Of man like him before the Judgment night,
For all he died so many years ago
When this our iron age was in its spring.

Ere winter blossom into balmy spring,
Ere peace prevail on any mortal shore
(So taught the Tuscan poet long ago),
Justice must reign: in it alone is peace.
The Hound shall chase the Wolf into the night,
Then earth and heaven shall witness a rebirth.

Heaven gave him birth, one ever blessed spring,
Whose lamp through all the night illumes our shore.
He found his peace six hundred years ago.

AGE is incorrigible. Just before the war it broke out in complaints about the decadence and effeminacy of youth. One might think that the war was a sufficient answer; but the old 'uns are at it again in England, and the *Manchester Guardian* tries to jog their memory:

SEVEN YEARS AFTER

By Lucio

Long years ago, in far '14,
  The same complaint was sourly sounded:
A slacker youth was never seen,
  The waster and the lout abounded.
They oiled their hair and scorned the scrum,
  Looked on at games instead of playing,
And England, if her call should come,
  Was past all hoping for or praying.

Then came the call, and men might tell
  One lamp at least burned clear and brightly:
Whichever way the balance fell
  It was not Youth who counted lightly.
Forth went the bounder and the best
  To claim their country's cause and back it—
A million British graves attest
  How well they stood their elders' racket.

There stands the answer none shall pass,
  There rests Youth's plea and vindication;
And here the old, unvanquished ass
  Still lifts his voice in tribulation.
O Dead, who lie where darkness rules,
  Judge not too harshly of this presage—
Forgive, forgive these aged fools
  Who neither ran nor read your message!

POETRY (August) gives us a little page of history in verse; tho it is the old school and not the newer which delights in dressing up Lucrezia Borgia in more saintly habiliments. The story here recalled is interesting if the reflection thereon not profound:

LUCREZIA BORGIA'S LAST LETTER

By Antoinette DeCoursey Patterson

Before me shine the words of her last letter—
  Lucrezia Borgia to the Pope at Rome—
Wherein she begs, as life's remaining fetter
  Slips from her, that his prayers will guide her home.

The favor God has shown to me confessing,
  As swift my end approaches, Father, I,
A Christian tho a sinner, ask your blessing
  And kiss your feet in all humility.

The thought of death brings no regret, but pleasure;
  And after the last sacrament great peace
Will be mine own—in overflowing measure,
  If but your mercy marks my soul's release.

And here the letter finds a sudden ending,
  As tho the dying hand had lost its power:
My children to Rome's love and care commending—
  Ferrara—Friday—at the fourteenth hour.

An odor as of incense faintly lingers
  About the page of saintly sophistries—
And I am thinking clever were the fingers
  That could mix poison and write words like these.

THE CALL (New York) in printing this poem remarks that it has sometimes been attributed to Rudyard Kipling. The refrain has been used by him. *The Call* observes that the theme is foreign to everything that Kipling, who gloried in imperialist conquest, ever wrote. It first appeared in an Australian labor publication about fifteen years ago.

WE HAVE PAID IN FULL

Anonymous

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
  And you hail us still unfed;
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth
  But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
  And you lie on a crimson wool,
For, if blood be the price of all your wealth,
  Good God, we have paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward now
  But we're buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
  But we are its ghastly crew.

Go reckon our dead by the forges red
  And the factories where we spin;
If blood be the price of your accursed wealth,
  Good God, we have paid it in.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
  For that was our doom, you know,
From the day that you chained us in your fields
  To the strike of a week ago.
You have eaten our lives, our babes and our wives,
  And we're told it's your legal share,
But, if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
  Good God, we have bought it fair.

PAINFUL as the subject of suicide may be, the fact comes home to us with frequent and startling reality. *The London Mercury* has these pitiful lines which show how sympathetic all nature really is:

THE SUICIDE

By Walter de la Mare

Did these night-hung houses,
Of quiet, starlit stone,
Breathe not a whisper of "Stay,
Thou unhappy one;
Whither so secret away?"

Sighed not the unfriending wind,
Chill with nocturnal dew,
"Pause, pause, in thy haste,
O thou distraught! I too
Tryst with the Atlantic waste."

Steep fell the drowsy street;
In slumber the world was blind:
Breathed not one midnight flower
Peace in thy broken mind?—
"Brief, yet sweet, is life's hour."

Syllabled thy last tide—
By as dark moon stirred,
And doomed to forlorn unrest—
Not one compassionate word?—
"Cold is this breast."

A DAINTY morsel is this in the *Atlantic Monthly:*

PRIME

By Amy Lowell

Your voice is like bells over roofs at dawn
When a bird flies
And the sky changes to a fresher color.

Speak, speak, Beloved,
Say little things
For my ears to catch
And run with them to my heart.

WE hope this week's department will not put the readers in the mood of flight exprest by Miss Millay in her volume called "Second April" (Mitchell Kennerley):

TRAVEL

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

The railroad track is miles away,
  And the day is loud with voices speaking,
Yet there isn't a train goes by all day
  But I hear its whistle shrieking.

All night there isn't a train goes by,
  Though the night is still for sleep and dreaming,
But I see its cinders red on the sky,
  And hear its engines steaming.

My heart is warm with the friends I make,
  And better friends I'll not be knowing;
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
  No matter where it's going.

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The New Trend of Fashion toward Comfort

AT the smart places today one sees many women wearing Cantilever Shoes. For Fashion has a new viewpoint on foot comfort.

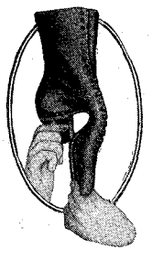
It has become *stylish* to be comfortable. Lower, broader heels are everywhere in evidence. Perhaps it is part of woman's newer freedom. Perhaps it is due to her ambition to rise above the helpless female creature of bygone days. Whatever the cause, the result is evident—good feet are fashionable; tired, misshapen feet are going out of style.

In the general movement toward foot comfort and strength, Cantilever Shoes have taken the lead. They have a flexible shank which allows the foot free action and supreme comfort. No strip of rigid metal lies concealed in the arch of these shoes as in all ordinary shoes.

When you lace a Cantilever Shoe, the flexible shank is drawn up snugly under the arch of your foot, giving restful support. The arch muscles are free to maintain—or regain—their natural strength by the mere act of exercise. Thus are weak or fallen arches—and other ills—avoided or corrected.

Cantilever shoes have a natural sole line. Room for the toes without crowding. Good heels, rightly placed. An extensive range of widths and lengths to insure perfect fit. They are shoes that enable you to walk or stand without becoming tired.

And so Cantilever Shoes are worn by women who wish to be bright and cheerful and attractive. Not only are the shoes good looking, but there is such a difference in the appearance of a woman who scowls because her feet hurt and the woman who smiles happily because her shoes are flexible and comfortable.



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Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
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Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid
Colorado Springs—M. B. Rich Shoe Co.
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, Miss.—Simon Loeb's
Columbus, O.—The Union
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—A. T. Lewis & Son
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Ave.
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
Elizabeth—Gigl's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fitchburg—Wm. C. Goodwin
Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Galveston—Fellman's
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Greenville, S. C.—Pollock's
Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Houston—Clayton's Cantilever Store
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—Jones Store Co.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.
Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Morristown—G. W. Melick
Muncie—Miller's, 311 So. Walnut St.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—Aeolian Hall (2nd floor)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Omaha—308 So. 18th St.
Pasadena—Morse-Heckman Co.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Raleigh—Walk-Over Boot Shop
Reading—S. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—S. Sycle, 11 W. Broad
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., op. P. O.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
Tacoma—Fidelity Building (8th floor)
Tampa—Glenn's, 507 Franklin St.
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—W. H. Frear & Co.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Vancouver—Hudson's Bay Co.
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Washington—1319 F Street
Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
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Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Winston-Salem—Clark-Westbrook Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
York—The Bon Ton
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

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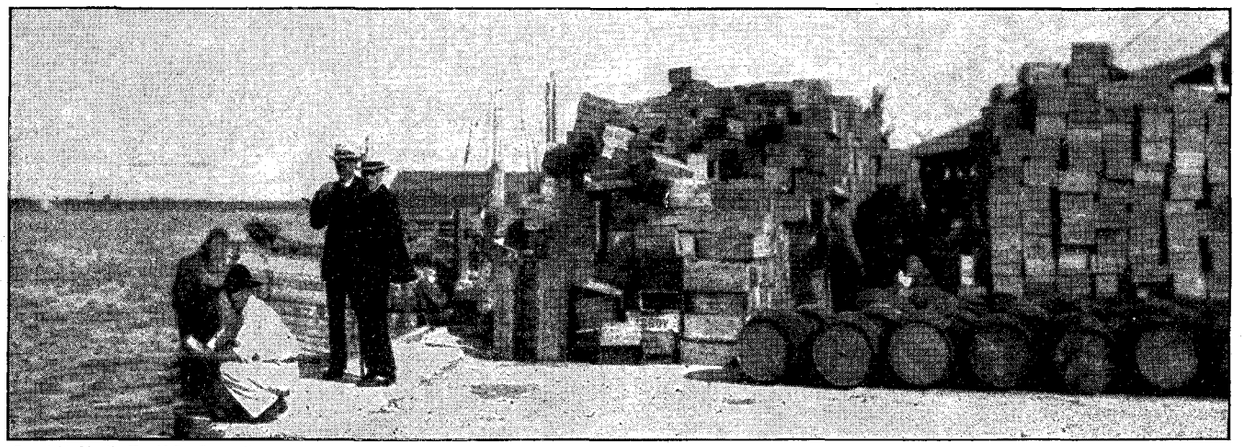
PERSONAL GLIMPSES



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IN ALL HISTORY, NO SMUGGLING LIKE THIS.

"But what are you going to do about it?" ask the Bahama Islanders, who are making fortunes through rum-running. Liquor for the United States, a drop in the buckets that are going over, is shown on this wharf.

A BOOTLEGGERS' PARADISE IN THE BAHAMAS

NASSAU, the ancient and rather prim town in the Bahama Islands, has become famous as the home port of "mystery ships," and smugglers, an alcoholic "boom town" where is gathered a collection of rum-runners, pirates, and assorted rough citizens fit to grace the fiction of Stevenson, Bret Harte or O. Henry. On the city's "inadequate docks," runs the report, "in forty bonded warehouses, in private dwelling-houses out of which citizens have been hurled, in a hundred cellars once given over to sisal, sponges and like native produce, in hotels that never were filled even in the brief Bahama season, in caves that once sheltered pirates and their exaggerated loot, and on scattered units of this lonely British archipelago, is stacked between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 worth of hard liquor waiting to be whisked into the United States." Good whisky is sold for $15 a case. Private yachts of American millionaires, dropping in to take on a supply of drinkables, mingle with the strange piratical-looking craft in the harbor. Murders are considered "only trifling affairs" since the liquor runners "see no harm in slaying dry spies." Since liquor became half of its total trade, the place has grown "rich and gilded," and, the inhabitants boast, "it is the only British colony without a public debt." Business continues lively, says W. A. Davenport, the newspaper man who is responsible for the statements above. He went to the city to investigate conditions there, and his articles, appearing in the New York *Herald*, are full of revelations and startling local color. With regard to the general business activity, he writes:

Just about the time you have discovered that five, six or seven ocean-going schooners have left for the States, each laden with from 2,500 to 3,500 cases of whisky, you observe new signals flying from Fort Fincastle. A strange cargo ship is approaching. And you learn that this wide-beamed deserter from the dwindling Grand Banks fishing fleet has just been chartered by a coterie of American business men and that she is due to leave day after to-morrow with 4,000 cases of stuff to be delivered to motor-boats just outside the three mile limit at specified points.

So far as figures concerning the dimensions of booze shipments go no arbitrary figures may be given. Probably it is best to confine such statements to the estimates of local liquor dealers. They rejoice in the belief that in the past twelve months an average of 10,000 cases have left these islands every week, and that 90 per cent of them has safely been conveyed to the parched American throat.

No international law is spat upon. Let the apostles of prohibition rave and accuse, threaten and revile. This British archipelago laughs loud and raucously, admitting that all that the drys say is utterly true.

"But what are you going to do about it?" they demand. "What can America do about it? We are operating a British business, in a British colony, under British permit. Can the American Government prohibit one of her citizens from buying whisky from a British wholesaler in the British Empire?"

Conservative observers are saying that there are 10,000 stills turning out overnight whisky, brandy and rum in Porto Rico, and that the awful produce of these illicit coils is being consumed by the only people on earth who could or would drink it—Americans. There are no such copper destroyers here. There's no reason why there should be. There's enough legitimate stuff on these islands and cays to keep Broadway in New Year's Eves for several years, with more arriving in every cargo steamer that reports from Jamaica, Canada, Cuba and Europe.

"If you will take down your atlas and turn to the map of the West Indies," the writer goes on, turning back to pick up his story at the beginning:

You will observe the Bahaman line scattered like castoff fragments of Cuba and Hayti from a point north of the Dominican Republic to the western tip of Grand Bahama—Settlement Point—about forty-five miles east of Palm Beach. Any apprehension that we would be conspicuous in West End or Settlement Point was abandoned the moment we bounced upon the beach. Bounced is the proper word. When the sea is feeling restive you don't sail from Nassau to West End, you bounce.

There were about forty or fifty power-boats riding at anchor along the shore. They comprised almost every type and condition of small power craft, from one big fellow that once was a submarine chaser to narrow, spindling sloops (or what the ignorant reporter would call a sloop), to trig launches brave in burnished brass, holystoned decks, mahogany cabin and expensive lines that indicated speed and extraordinary power.

Out at sea—200 yards or more—lolled three capacious schooners. They looked like the big 100 and 150 ton fishing schooners that one sees on the Grand Banks. Subsequently the reporter learned that they were just that. Tarpaulins artlessly concealed their names. Casual queries regarding those names bore little success.

"The big one astern there?" replied a moist, fat man in the dirtiest Palm Beach suit on the island. "Damfino, *Isaac Wiggin* or something."

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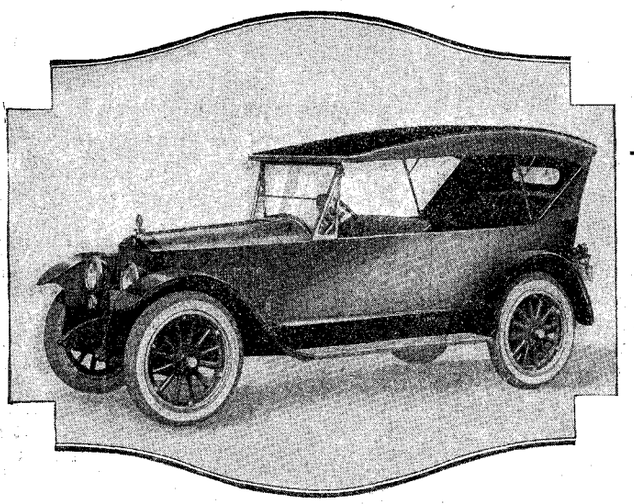

Automobiles Must Last Longer

THERE is not so much romance in making automobiles as there used to be. The business has settled down to the simple problem of making good cars that will run year after year.

Modern automobiles ought to run year after year, with a minimum of repairs. Service is something the owner ought to get out of his car, and not something he must pay for having done to it every little while.

That is a plain, unpolished statement of the reason the Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh is making automobiles and is going to keep on making them. The name of the Standard Eight is not a spectacular name, but it is coming to mean something in the automobile field. It means power and stability and utility. The car is good-looking enough to sell on its looks, but the real reasons for buying it are back at the factory in Butler, Pa.

Touring Car, $3400	*Sport, $3400*	*Roadster, $3400*	*Chassis, $3150*
Vestibule Sedan, $5000	*Sedan, $4300*	*Sedanette, $4500*	*Coupé, $4500*

Above prices f. o. b. Butler, Pa.

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STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY
Automotive Dept. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

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From all of the nine ramshackled warehouses chanting negroes were rolling barrels of whisky and lugging cases of gin. The white men loafed around the West End Liquor Shop drinking beer. Five motor-boats were relaying the barrels and cases to the *Isaac Wiggin*, or whatever its name was. There was no excitement, no effort at secrecy, no haste. The big schooner was not due to sail until midnight, and it was only 6 o'clock in the evening.

Negro women worked beside their men folks. They sang, too—a weird obligato to the fervent mounting chanting.

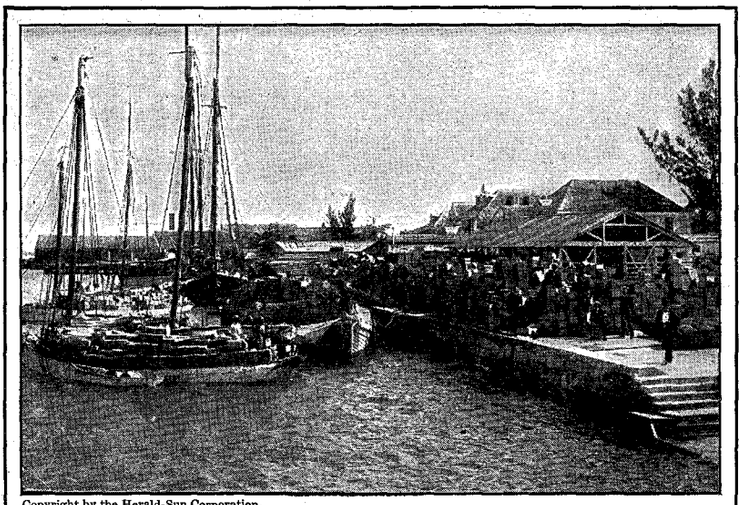
The chanting was endless. They sang while they ate their fish and rice. They sang while they toted gunnysack bags of bottled goods on their heads. These gunnysack bags were stowed away upon the smaller, faster boats that were going to take their luck between thumb and forefinger (if you will concede a boat a thumb and forefinger) and run for one of the thousands of dark, treacherous inlets that fray the Florida coast. In case of accident or chase, the gunnysacks and their alcoholic contents would be dropped overboard in shallow water to be rescued later on.

Then there were larger power-boats, sixty-footers, destined for the nasty trip around Key West and up the western coast of Florida to somewhere near Tampa, or on up to Apalachee Bay or Pensacola, or even New Orleans and Galveston. That they are successful is apparent to any visitor to Florida and the gulf ports. You can buy perfectly good Johnny Walker and Haig & Haig in Jacksonville for $4 and $5 a quart.

But the main interest, of course, was centered in the two big schooners that were to pull out for the North Atlantic coast within a few hours and become mystery ships. The interest seemed to be the sole property of the reporter, however, because nobody else along the beach displayed any.

"The smaller schooner," explained a man known as Richie, "is booked for somewhere off the Virginia coast. A Jew and a Greek from Savannah are putting up the money. It's some combination. They fight most of the time, but they've made $500,000 in a year. Where are you from?

"New York? Have you noticed the New York Yacht Club colors down this way? No? Well, we see 'em often. Some of the biggest private yachts that ever dropped anchor in New York harbor make trips down this way these days. Mr. ——'s big yacht took on 500 cases of whisky and champagne in the yacht basin off the west end of New Providence a couple of weeks ago. You know him, I guess. And then there was ————'s yacht. He took on 250 cases of Scotch. Oh, there are ten millionaires I could name whose private yachts have been down here to take on stuff for their private use. Anybody who has the boat and the money can get it. And everybody's in the game."



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"MYSTERY SHIPS" AND WHISKY CASES.

Every type and condition of small craft, sloops, motor-boats, schooners and millionaires' yachts, gather in the harbor of Nassau to take on liquid cargoes for American consumption.

It was in Nassau that the exploring newspaperman attended a great bootleggers' ball, an affair that ran for two days and two nights, and showed, as nothing else could have shown, the human side of this illicit and stealthy traffic. "It seems proper for the writer to explain," he notes, "that his experiences have not been so limited as to cause him to wonder at the commonplace . . . but for full blown shirts-off entertainment he has never seen the true like of the bootleggers' ball that was held in the Lucerne Gardens here in Nassau." The affair started Saturday afternoon, it appears, and, as he writes:

Saturday night was quite an evening as nights go. But being a large affair it moved slowly and it didn't really strike its stride until Sunday evening. It came to a close when the crews of the three fishing schooners, each laden with 2,000 cases of booze, departed for somewhere off the North Atlantic coast of the United States. It took twelve strong men to carry and drag those crews to their ships. What became of the schooners is a mighty mystery. They moved out into the open Atlantic at 3 A. M.

Saturday night was mild. There were several excellent fights, but they were all private affairs and quickly quelled. Mac, Pop, Ranger and Tampa, bosses of the party, remained sober, or at any rate sufficiently sober to maintain command. The ladies preserved their calm serenity throughout the evening despite occasional clouds that darkened momentarily the social horizon.

"Ladies, ladies, what's eatin' you?" cried Tampa once when a storm impended. Tampa's huge face registered pained surprize that any one of the ladies should so far forget herself as to threaten to knock a rival loose from her cootie coops. "Please to remember, ladies, where you all are."

It is a thoroughly democratic affair. The man credited with being an unfrocked clergyman is dancing with the pretty wife of the young lawyer from Baltimore. There is a man in his shirt sleeves and a bad humor, who, the reporter is assured, will go on trial for murder next month in Florida if the American officials can land him on United States soil. He is credited with killing a policeman. Tampa has decided to squire the prettiest young woman in the place—a rather winsome girl, wofully thin and tired looking. She has a story, too; something like Madame Butterfly's.

There's a big, flat-footed man in a violent silk shirt and pongee trousers. He looks like a policeman and the boys are rather hostile at first. But later on he rips a hundred-dollar bill from an enormous roll and buys champagne He says he wants to buy a fast schooner and ship a couple of thousand cases of stuff to Washington. He is introduced as a retired railroad man, but there seems to be something wrong. At first it's the Big Four system and later it is the New York Central Lines. He talks familiarly about two United States Senators—pals of his he says.

Publicly he bemoans the death of his wife five weeks ago. A little later on he rejoices in the fact that his wife trusts him implicitly and is the finest, prettiest, healthiest and wealthiest little woman in the middle West. Ten minutes later he is casually telling of his recent purchase of a seaplane and a Rolls Royce motor-car. Anyway he's entertaining.

The Greeks arrive—Ekonome, Papopikopolis, Jack Greek, Marko and Mike. They're bootleggers and want the world to know it. Mike's rather erratic.

"Is there any Jews here?" he demands, taking the center of the dance floor. "If they is Jews here let 'em get out. In business I mix with them. In society nothin' doin'!"

One of the "town mysteries," appeared. As the correspondent describes him and his unusual ways:

He is a tall, rather nice looking young man who arrived in Nassau some months ago with a modicum of baggage and two cocktail shakers. He may be seen nightly walking from oasis to oasis with his trusty cocktail shakers beneath his arm, inventing drinks.

A man, who was generally hailed as a former Internal Revenue Collector in the States, appeared with a lady on each arm. The ladies were singing. They reached the dancing platform, only to be grabbed by the captain and mate of a schooner that had arrived during the afternoon.

There appeared about this time two lads who had lost their sense of proportion. Obviously they were poor judges of relative abilities. One declared himself a native of Eleventh Avenue, New York city, and the other didn't have to announce

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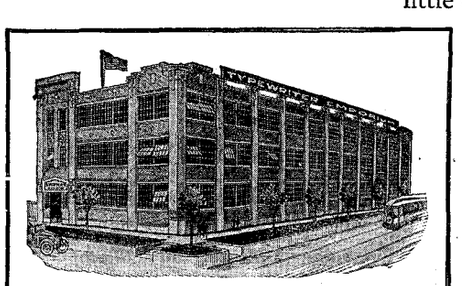

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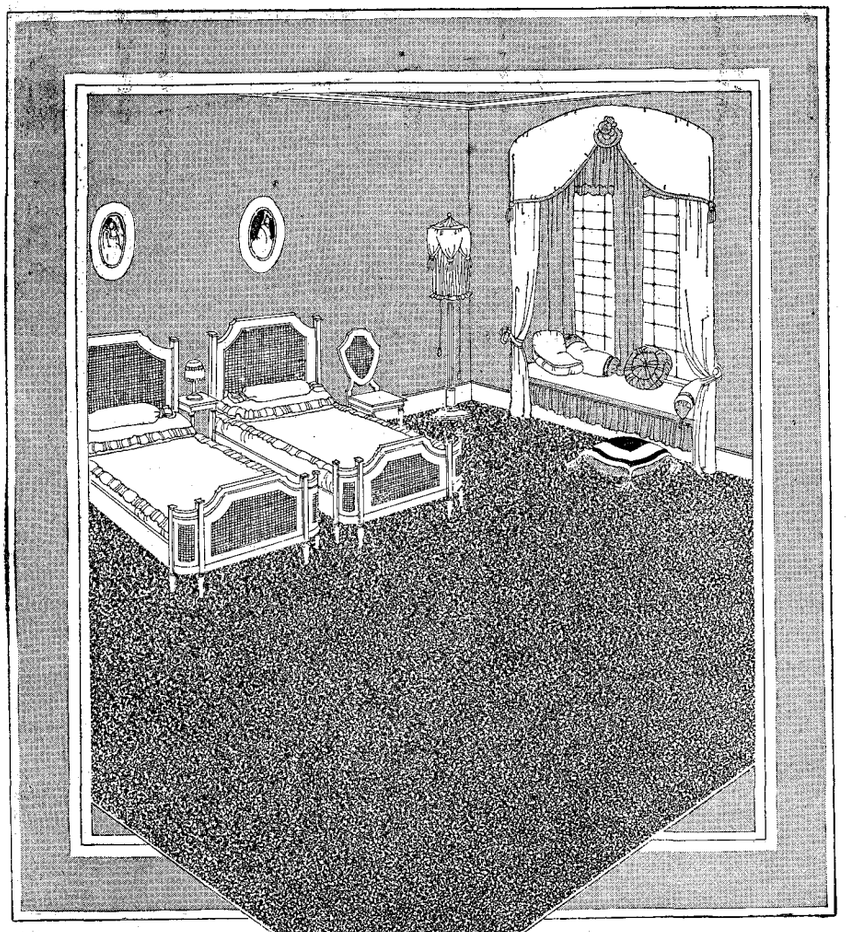

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

his nativity. He was as fine a specimen of the Cockney as London develops. He was rather bigger and heavier than the usual Cockney, but the boy from Eleventh Avenue was really big. He was almost a giant. He was good natured enough, but his English pal was nasty.

"Me and me pal 'ere," announced the Cockney, "'ave decided to tyke the best two gels in the garden and walk out a bit on the beach."

He looked over the crowd on the refreshment platform and singled out an able-bodied woman, who, instinctively apparently, had taken a firm grasp upon the neck of a beer bottle. The Cockney bowed to her.

"Aow abaht it, my dear?" he demanded, advancing toward the lady. "I'll treat you fair, y'know."

The lady flourished the bottle.

"Have I got to kill this louse, m'self," she asked, "or is there a man in the mob?"

It would be impossible to tell just who hit the two sailors first. At least ten champions of the insulted lady arrived upon the body of the Cockney at the same time. The boy from Eleventh Avenue, having taken no part in the proceedings up to this time, began hitting out in splendid order and was getting away with a couple of huskies when some one took a flying headlock on him and at the same time broke a bottle on the top of his head.

They had taken the ambitious Londoner over to the wall, propped him up against it and hit him with everything except the piano. Several chairs were broken and everybody expected the shooting to start at once. But there was no shooting. Somebody had called in the Commandant of Police, and as that military figure entered the gardens, strong men threw the unconscious Cockney over the eight-foot wall. The police hustled the two sailors off to the waterfront. They revived the Cockney, patched up the American and saw to it that they were taken out to the booze schooner of which they formed half the crew.

And finally the former Vice-President of Costa Rica arrived. It was not possible to verify the announcement that he was a former Vice-President of Costa Rica. They said he was. He looked like it. He acted like it. He arrived all alone. In each hand he clutched a half-filled bottle. He wore a wide straw sombrero, and protruding from each hip pocket was the pearl grip of a large revolver.

"Me, I best engineer in de harbor. Me, da drunker I gat da faster I run da yacht to Savannah. Me, I drink more rum and marry more women and kill more hoosband dan any man in da worl'. Me, dat's me."

He paused to drink from both bottles. The second drink staggered him like a punch on the chin might. He shook his head as though to clear it and resumed his defi.

"Me, I make ten t'ousand dollar in a month bootleggin'. I tell da world. W'at da hell do I care? You sing heem—you ever'body, sing."

And they sang:

"Hail, hail, the gang's all here—"

He had plenty of friends present. His friends took him in hand and calmed him until he consented to sit down. He insisted that a lady occupy his lap, however. The woman who had armed herself with

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the beer bottle against the Cockney invasion was chosen for the job.

"He's all right. He's a good fellow," explained Mike. "He used to be boss of Costa Rica. Vice-President or something like that. Then he went to Mexico and started something it took the whole army to finish. He didn't drink a drop until about nine years ago when his wife deserted him and he's been hittin' it up pretty hard ever since. Nice fellow, too, and good engineer, get out at three o'clock this morning with 2,200 cases and he'll be in the engine room steady as a judge. Them Central American babies is like that."

The party didn't stop. It died out by degrees. Now and then somebody would yield up the ghost and slide under the table or collapse under the garden wall. That left the party smaller. Presently the orchestra lost control and had to be piled up under the royal ponciana tree. Eventually there were none remaining except the tall nice looking young man with the cocktail shakers. He was still mixing cocktails and still seeking a new combination.

It was three in the morning. Out of Nassau's harbor glided three heavily laden schooners. Along the shore the gangs of negro stevedores were stretching out on loose sisal. They had just loaded the three schooners. There would be nothing to do for ten hours more. The noise of the Bootleggers' Ball having subsided, the drone of the black men along the water front could be heard:

"Ole rum he go in de schooner at night,
Boss man he campin' down,
Mammy's boy he countin' gold.
All right.
All right."

Not long since, it appears, Nassau suffered, as Biminy suffered before it, from too much publicity. The prohibitionists in the States, and the multiplying Drys in England were aroused. The result, we are told, was that:

Pressure was exerted here and there along the American coast and even in the Bahamas. Policemen, sheriffs and prohibition officers who had maintained a clean record of no arrests began to be nasty and the well-known bootleggers were told to "cut it out for a while" and take a trip until the tempest should subside.

Down here in Nassau, two or three of the merchants went to the Royal Bank of Canada for extensions on their notes. Very firmly and with characteristic courtesy G. H. Gamblin, manager of the Nassau branch, informed them that it would be inconvenient to make such extensions. The bank was all right and the merchant was quite all right. But something had happened. One of the most trustworthy of the Crown's representatives talked over the situation with the reporter.

"I am not in position to make definite statement," he said. "But do you know I shouldn't be at all surprised if it turned out that not so long ago Washington wrote a very courteously worded note to Downing Street and that Downing Street replied to the effect that Washington was quite right about it. And then, it seems to me, Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, sitting in his offices in Montreal, may have received a letter from Downing Street.

"It is not at all improbable, you know, that Sir Herbert wrote to his Nassau branch, and there you have it."

Of course, this state of affairs is but

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To every man who has a roof over his head and over his property this advertisement is of vital importance. It presents to him in Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement the opportunity to transform his old, leaky, down-and-out roof into a new roof, a handsome roof—an almost eternal roof—at a very low cost. It shows him how to keep in his own pocket the big money he would ordinarily spend for costly Roofing materials and high-priced skilled labor.

For many years Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement has been a local proposition. On the homes, farms and estates in and around Albany it has been severely and thoroughly tried by fire, sun, storm and time. It has never been found wanting. We are now ready to nationalize our product; to give to the whole country the benefit of its superior service and its remarkably low cost.

Country Gentleman

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Asbestos Roof Cement

10 Year Money-Back Bond

Made entirely of ingredients created by Nature. Has an affinity for iron, steel, tin, wood, cement, gravel and all other roofing and building materials. Preserves indefinitely the life and wear of nearly everything it touches. It is Fire-Resistant, Water-Proof, Acid-Proof, Sun-Proof, Storm-Proof, Wear-Proof, Rot-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rodent-Proof, Elastic and Everlasting. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

It comes in both Liquid and Plastic forms. The Liquid Form is a combination roof-paint and roofing material that penetrates into, and seals forever all holes, cracks, breaks and leaks. It is applied with a brush. "A Dab Saves a Dollar." The Plastic Form is used to seal big holes and breaks. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

When used together the two forms make a combination that will end all your roof troubles. The cost is so low that it is out of all proportion to the perfect and permanent results it gives. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

A Thousand Money-Saving Uses

Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement preserves the life of boilers, bridges, pipes, tanks, poles, gutters, fire-escapes, ventilators, gratings, railings and fence-posts. Is a strong binder on all kinds of cement and concrete work. Instantly seals holes in mesh wire, metals, etc. Has a thousand money-saving, time-saving, labor-saving uses on farm and estate. Used by roofers as a tough and elastic preparation for flashings.

SAVE MONEY MAKE MONEY

Order by Mail. Write Today for Particulars

Don't spend any money for new roofs or for repairs until you give us the chance to prove the merits of Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. Learn how it makes the ideal roof for residence, factory, church, barn, poultry-house, silo, etc. Learn how by simply spreading it over an old, badly-worn roof you can get a new and handsome roof at a saving of hundreds of dollars Learn how easily, cheaply and thoroughly you can repair the leakiest roof, even during a storm.

Read our Money-Back Bond. Learn how you are protected to the utmost; how you get your money back without quibble, question or formality if Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement fails you in any way within 10 years.

For your protection—to assure you, and us, that you get the genuine product and that it reaches you pure and unadulterated—and also to save you the middleman's profit—Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement can be obtained only through us, by mail. It is not sold in stores.

Write today for full particulars, prices and details of our "Free" Offer Use the Coupon.

FREE!

We want to secure instantly a nation-wide interest in Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. We know that every trial order will make a permanent customer for our product. We know that every customer will just have to tell his satisfaction to his friends, and so make other customers for us. To secure quick action, we are making it Profitable for You to Be Prompt. We are giving free to those who order early from 10 to 25 pounds, Plastic Form, Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement and also a Country Gentleman Special Roof-Paint Brush. Our circular gives full particulars of the Gift offer.

M. G. Stoneman & Son
Established 1848
261 The Plaza, Albany, N. Y.

Warehouses located at many points: Instant Shipments and Low Transportation Costs

M. G. STONEMAN & SON
261 The Plaza, Albany, N. Y.

Mail me at once your Special Offer on Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. This inquiry does not obligate me to buy anything. Please write very plainly.

Name.....
Occupation.....
Address.....

Remember "A Dab Saves a Dollar"

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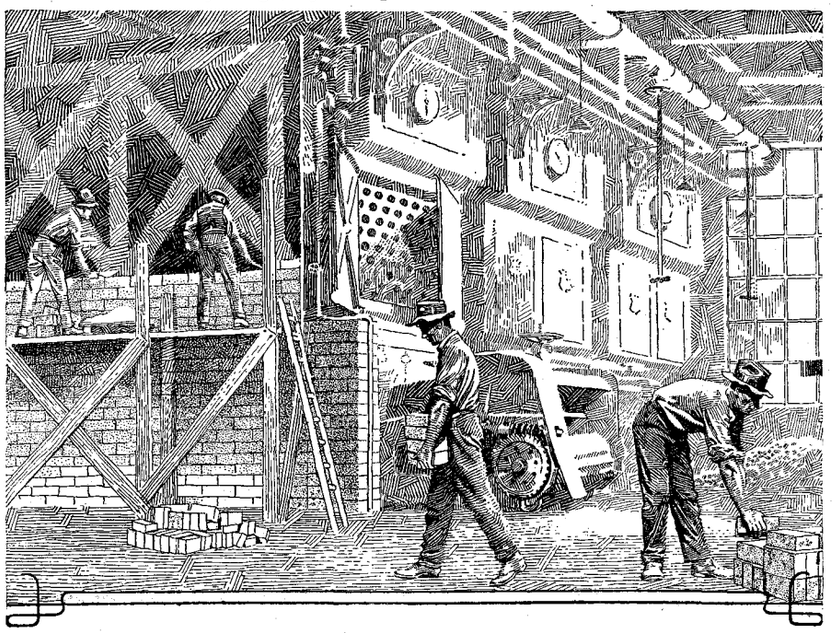

Are Refractories the Limitation of Boiler Performance?

Present-day operation of boiler furnaces, with automatic stokers, high capacities, high temperatures, and a wide variety of fuels, has greatly increased the scope of service that must be rendered by the *furnace linings*.

Despite this condition, fire clay linings will fully measure up to the service demanded of them, if these two points be observed by the furnace-operator: *first*, that *good* fire brick be used; *secondly*, that its *application* be scientifically correct.

You can be absolutely sure of both these points if you use the famous LACLEDE FIRE BRICK—"Highest Quality for 77 years." A brick with such a slogan *must* be a trustworthy brick—a brick that has made good—a brick worthy of your complete confidence.

LACLEDE FIRE BRICK stands up successfully under the highest temperatures. The fusion points of our six standard grades range from 3100 degrees Fahrenheit to well above 3400 degrees Fahrenheit. 3400 degrees Fahrenheit—that's *real heat!* But our Suprafrax brand will stand up under it.

Most important of all, we have the ability, based upon 77 years' experience, to furnish the *one* brand of brick best adapted to your particular practice. No matter how exacting your requirements, there's a grade of LACLEDE FIRE BRICK that will *accurately* fill the bill. A brick already tried and proved by thousands of keen-buying users—a brick that will bring a new conception of refractory service to *you*.

Also Manufacturers of Automatic Stokers

LACLEDE-CHRISTY, ST. LOUIS

Branch Offices: Chicago, 1366 Peoples Gas Bldg. New York, 504, 50 East 42nd St. Pittsburgh, 901 Oliver Bldg. Detroit, 835 Book Bldg.

E177

LACLEDE FIRE BRICK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

temporary. Within reasonable time the furor of the mystery ships and zeal of frightened constables will abate. The traffic will resume its wonted briskness. But a deal of worrying is to be noticed in Nassau just now.

THE DEVIL AND THE ANGEL IN DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

THE British Prime Minister has "babe-blue eyes," and strong men who go before him "cursing him in their hearts," and resolved to "stand on facts and convictions from which they will not budge," become "like school children in the presence of an inspired schoolmaster." His air of simplicity, "his apparent candor, his sense of honor, the keenness and alertness of his mind are not to be resisted." It is this same man who, also, will possibly "take his place in history as the man who, by surrendering his ideals at the time when the world was crying out for spiritual leadership, helped Europe fall into moral degradation and material ruin." So, at least, believes Sir Philip Gibbs, the English journalist. "For his attitude during the making of the peace treaty, for his treatment of Ireland, I hated Lloyd George, and sometimes I think I hate him still," admits Sir Philip in "An Intimate Portrait," of the British leader, published in the current issue of *Harper's Magazine*. Nevertheless, the writer asserts, on a basis of a considerable acquaintance, "I believe still that, in his instinct, Lloyd George is always on the side of humanity and good will." He admits that the Prime Minister compromises in many of his acts with "a spirit of harsh reaction," makes friends too readily with the Mammon of Unrighteousness, "sells some quality of his soul for political power, the safety of his office and the advantage of immediate triumph." As for other matters that might be held against him, Sir Philip presents the point of view of "an officer in the Regular cavalry, typical of the English gentleman of South African war time." To this man—

Lloyd George's pro-Boer sympathies labeled him forever a traitor. His friendship with Jews and financial crooks involving him in the Marconi scandal "from which," said the worthy captain, "he only escaped by the skin of his teeth and the help of Sir Edward Carson," proved the moral obliquity of the little Welshman. His lip service to God and nonconformity sickened my friend as the foulest hypocrisy. He suspected strongly that he was ready to betray Sir Douglas Haig at any moment, just as he had betrayed Asquith for the sake of the Premiership, "just as he would sell the soul of his grandmother," said the cavalry officer, "for any dirty little trick in the political game."

I used to laugh heartily at these tirades Indeed, to brighten a journey up the Albert-Bapaume road or the road to Peronne, I

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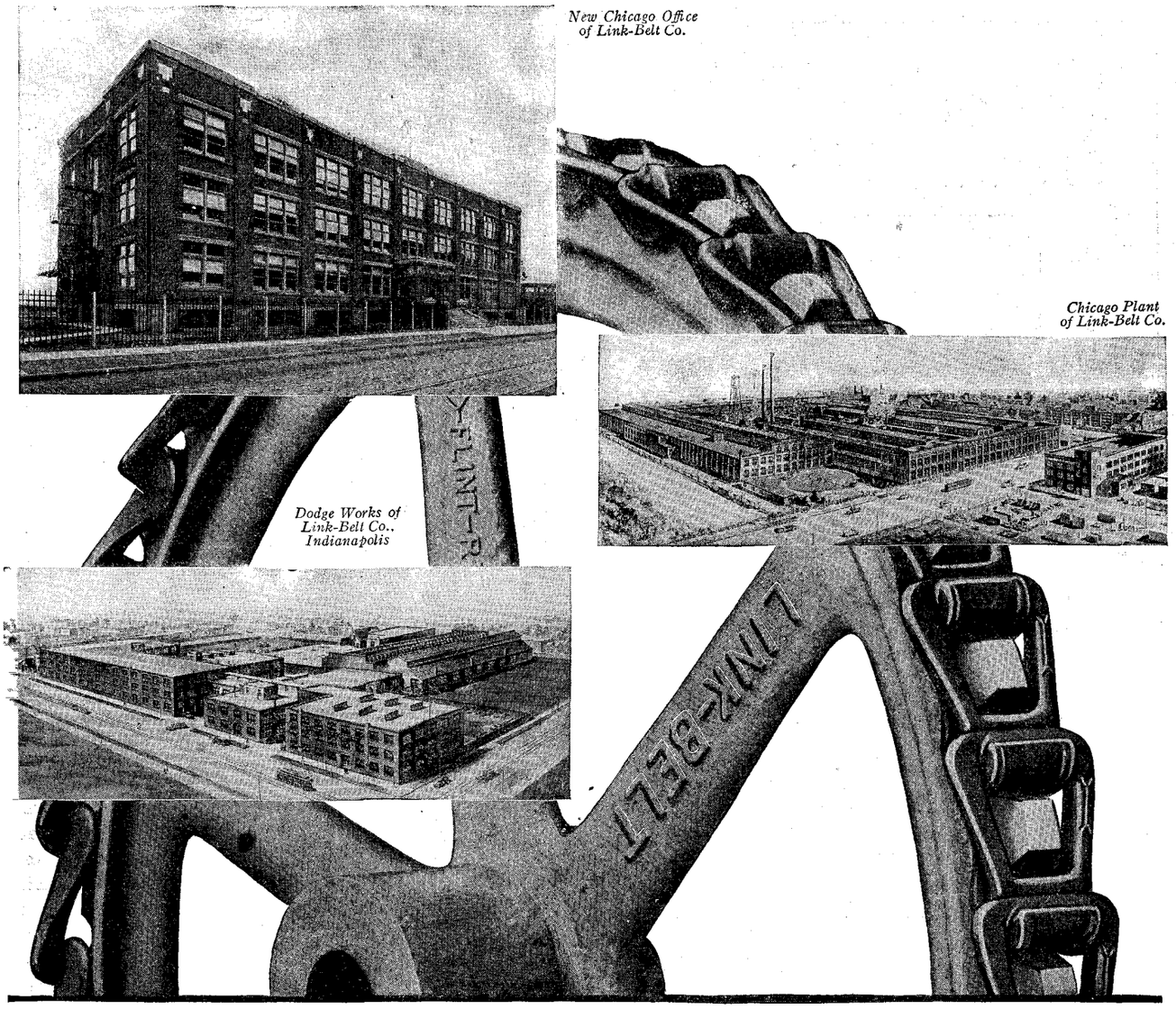
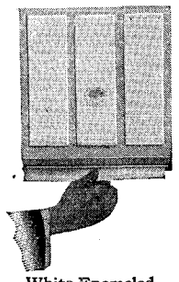


New Chicago Office of Link-Belt Co.

Chicago Plant of Link-Belt Co.

Dodge Works of Link-Belt Co., Indianapolis

Linked Up With Health Protection



White Enameled Onliwon Towel Cabinet

Health Protection is considered of great importance by The Link-Belt Company, largest manufacturers in the world of elevating, conveying and power transmission chains. Therefore, the five principal plants, having in normal times a population of 4,000 employees, are all equipped with the service that protects every individual—

THE Onliwon Service

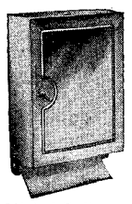
REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE PAPER TOWELS & TOILET PAPER

ONLIWON is the sanitary service of first grade toilet paper and towels from dust-proof cabinets that operate automatically and lock to prevent promiscuous handling of the contents.

ONLIWON TOWELS are made of absorbent crepe paper and are served consecutively just one at a time so as to discourage waste.

ONLIWON TOILET PAPER is a fine tissue delivered economically just two interfolded sheets at a time.

ONLIWON TOWELS or ONLIWON TOILET PAPER System may be installed separately if so desired but the complete service gives maximum efficiency.



Nickel Onliwon Toilet Paper Cabinet

Fill out this coupon and mail today

A. P. W. PAPER CO., Department 22, Albany, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Please send me illustrated folder and price information for ONLIWON SERVICE, TOWELS, TOILET PAPER. (Please check system which interests you.)

Name.....Address.....

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The DIXON SCHOOL LINE

IN many a stationery store hangs the picture of a kindly old gentleman and a bright-faced boy and girl. His upraised hand beckons in a friendly, old-fashioned way.

Look for him when you are buying pencils for your children. For where he is, you will also find the kind of School Supplies you would like to have your children use.

You will also find there a pencil that will suit your hand better than any you have ever used. We mean Dixon's Eldorado, "the master drawing pencil."

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., PENCIL DEPT. 41-J, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Canadian Distributors:—A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto

WE want you to buy the first pair of Shawknit Hosiery. You yourself will want to buy the succeeding pairs, if our efforts to please you prove successful. And for more than forty years now we have pleased particular people.

SHAW STOCKING CO.
Lowell, Mass.

Shawknit
TRADE-MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
HOSIERY for MEN

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

used to mention the name of Lloyd George apropos of the day's news, rewarded instantly by a warning of England's moral downfall under the governance of a man who bribed the working classes to work, bribed them again when they struck work, and established the most inquisitorial system of bureaucracy under which any people have been stifled . . . Lloyd George has gone a long way from the time when he could be accused of revolutionary and subversive action, as an enemy of capital. By slow degrees, yet very surely, he was drawn over to the side of the Tory interest.

The British Premier is "perfectly aware," says Sir Philip, "that owing to his peculiar qualities of genius there is as yet no other leader in England who can challenge him or take his place." As for the personal qualities that made him and keep him in power—

He is unrivaled in oratory, in debate, in quickness of wit, above all in the knowledge which is the greatest gift of generalship and governance—when to attack and when to retreat. Always he has his ear to the ground, listening to the distant tramp of feet. Whenever it comes too near he gives ground, "according to plan," and then with superb audacity and a sure touch attacks his enemy in an unexpected place. He retreats with the greatest grace in the world, yielding to the inevitable with a *beau geste*, as a generous gift. In debate his success is largely due to that. He grants so much of his opponents' argument that they are stupefied by his candor and disarmed by his chivalry. As a rule, he states their side of the case with more persuasive oratory than they could dream of doing. He goes farther than they would dare. It is what he calls "taking the wind out of the enemy's sails." Then he breaks through their line of battle with "the Nelson touch" and destroys their last resistance with his broadsides.

This is what he most enjoys. It makes him feel young and fresh. His babe-blue eyes glow with the light of battle. It appeals to that keen sense of humor which is a large part of his power and a cause of his weakness—a double-edged weapon. For it is his sense of humor which enables him to preserve his mental poise after years of intense strain bearing down upon him from all the quarters. Anxiety, dangers, attacks from front and rear, leave him strangely unscathed because he has the gift of laughter, sees great fun in it all, a merry adventure. The pomposities of great gentlemen like Lord Curzon, the preciosities of Mr. Balfour, the conceits of Winston Churchill, afford him real amusement, and when he is weary of cabinet discussions, tired with high people, overstrained by the necessity of posing as the new Napoleon, he retires gladly to a little circle of low-class friends, and feels refreshed by their vulgarities, their lack of high morality, their cynical knowledge of life and of him. He can take his ease among them with nothing to conceal, nothing to pretend. He knows their human frailties. They know him. They have been well rewarded by him, and hope for more. . . . Mr. Lloyd George will take his place in history as the most remarkable Prime Minister of England since the time of the elder Pitt.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ARE THE NATIONS SUFFERING FROM TOO MUCH "PATRIOTISM"?

SUPPOSE A MAN TO ANNOUNCE, as his guiding principle, such an adage as "Myself, and may I always be right; but, right or wrong, myself!" He would not be a comfortable man to have around, argues Norman Angell, whose views on peace and war have become so well known that, in Europe, at least, they have been called "Norman-Angellism." No society, he goes on, could be formed by individuals, each of whom had been taught to base his conduct on such an unusual regard for his own rights and personality. Yet this is the slogan of patriotism the world over, he points out, and is regarded as noble and inspiring, "shouted with a moral and approving thrill." Even tho both patriotism and nationalism, as well as the fighting instinct, are "indepensable to society," the writer, in his latest volume, "The Fruits of Victory" (The Century Company), attempts to show that these instincts have become dangerous forces in the world of to-day. Briefly, he argues, that they have been so overdone that the world faces economic and moral ruin unless they are mixed with some such old-fashioned and Christian doctrine as "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Mr. Angell's new volume is by way of a sequel to "The Great Illusion," a book which aroused widespread discussion a few years before the Great War. It argued the economic futility of war in the present state of civilization. "Never has a writer's theory been so swiftly put to the test, or come more triumphantly out of it," writes a critic in the London *Daily Mail*, the *Daily News* of the same city hails the author as "a prophet whose prophecies have come true," and the *Financial Times* comments: "Not many authors are able to witness their predictions fulfilled so thoroly in their own time." In other quarters, Mr. Angell has been attacked as "an internationalist," "a pacifist" and "a theorist," who places economic advantages above national honor. He writes in the course of a far-reaching review of the state to which war has brought the world:

What do we see to-day in Europe? Our preponderant military power—overwhelming, irresistible, unquestioned—is impotent to secure the most elementary forms of wealth needed by our people: fuel, food, shelter. France, who in the forty years of her "defeat" had the soundest finances in Europe, is, as a victor over the greatest industrial nation in Europe, all but bankrupt. All the recurrent threats of extended military occupation fail to secure reparations and indemnities, the restoration of credit, exchange, of general confidence and security.

And just as we are finding that the things necessary for the life of our peoples can not be secured by military force exercised

TIFFANY & CO.
PEARLS JEWELRY SILVERWARE
QUALITY VARIETY AND VALUE
ILLUSTRATIONS WITH PRICES
SENT UPON REQUEST
FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

Holeproof Hosiery

HERE is hosiery that offers all the style and sheerness that fashion demands in combination with long-wearing quality—a luxury at the price of economy.
For men, women and children in Silk, Silk Faced, Silk and Wool, and Lisle
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
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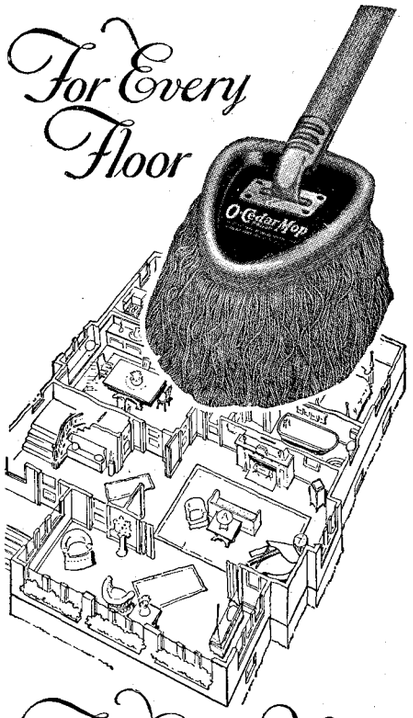
For Every Floor



For Every Nook and Corner

THE first mission of the O-Cedar Polish Mop is to clean and dust.

It collects and holds the dust from every nook and corner.

It saves getting down on the hands and knees to dust the floor.

Then as it cleans and dusts it imparts a high, dry, lasting polish. It beautifies.

All of these things at one time.

O-Cedar Polish Mop

has six new improvements or betterments to make it bigger, stronger and better than ever before. These improvements are for your convenience to save you time, work and money.

Below Pre-War Prices

O-Cedar Mops are now sold at less than pre-war prices—much bigger values.

The large size (either triangle or battleship shape) $1.50. The cottage size, $1.00.

Sold on Trial

Every O-Cedar Mop is sold under a positive guarantee to give absolute satisfaction, or your money refunded without a question.

All Dealers—Everywhere

Channell Chemical Co., Chicago

TORONTO LONDON PARIS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

against foreign nations or a beaten enemy, so are we finding that the same method of force within the limits of the nation used by one group as against another, fails equally. The temper or attitude towards life which leads us to attempt to achieve our end by the forcible imposition of our will upon others, by dictatorship, and to reject agreement, has produced in some degree everywhere revolt and rebellion on the one side, and repression on the other; or a general disruption and the breakdown of the cooperative processes by which mankind lives. All the raw materials of wealth are here on the earth as they were ten years ago. Yet Europe either starves or slips into social chaos, because of the economic difficulty.

In the way of the necessary cooperation stands the Balkanization of Europe. Why are we Balkanized rather than Federalized? Why do Balkan and other border states fight fiercely over this coal-field or that harbor? Why does France still oppose trade with Russia, and plot for the control of an enlarged Poland or a reactionary Hungary? Why does America now wash her hands of the whole muddle in Europe?

Because everywhere the statesmen and the public believe that if only the power of their state were great enough, they could be independent of rival states, achieve political and economic security, and dispense with agreements and obligations.

If they had any vivid sense of the vast dangers to which reliance upon isolated power exposed any state, however great; if they had realized how the prosperity and social peace of their own states depended upon the reconciliation and well-being of the vanquished, the Treaty would have been a very different document, peace would long since have been established with Russia, and the moral foundations of cooperation would be present.

"The ideas which feed and inflame these passions of rivalry, hostility, fear, and hate," he goes on, "will be modified, if at all, by raising in the mind of the European some such simple elementary questions as were raised when he began to modify his feeling about the man of rival religious belief." The idea that what one nation gains another loses, the conception of the necessary rivalry of nations, he would cast aside. He prophesies:

The Political Reformation in Europe will come by questioning, for instance, the whole philosophy of patriotism, the morality or the validity, in terms of human well-being, of a principle like that of "my country, right or wrong"; by questioning whether a people really benefit by enlarging the frontiers of their state; whether "greatness" in a nation particularly matters; whether the man of the small state is not in all the great human values the equal of the man of the great Empire; whether the real problems of life are greatly affected by the color of the flag; whether we have not loyalties to other things as well as to our state; whether we do not in our demand for national sovereignty ignore international obligation without which the nations can have neither security nor freedom; whether we should not refuse to kill or horribly mutilate a man merely because we differ from him in politics. And with those if the emergence from chattel-slavery is t be complemented by the emergence fron wage slavery, must be put similarly funda mental questions touching problems lik that of private property and the relation o social freedom thereto; we must ask why, i it is rightly demanded of the citizen tha *his life shall be forfeit to the safety of th* state, his surplus money, property, shal not be forfeit to its welfare.

To very many, these questions will seer a kind of blasphemy, and they will regar those who utter them as the subjects of loathsome perversion. In just that wa the orthodox of old regarded the heretic an his blasphemies. And yet the solution o the difficulties of our time, this problem o learning to live together without mutua homicide and military slavery, depend upon those blasphemies being uttered Because it is only in some such way tha the premises of the differences which divid us, the realities which underlie them, wi receive attention. It is not that the implie *answer is necessarily the truth—I am no* concerned now for a moment to urge that i is—but that until the problem is pushe back in our minds to these great yet simpl issues, the will, temper, general ideas o Europe on this subject will remain un changed. And if they remain unchange so will its conduct and condition.

The tradition of nationalism and pa triotism, around which have gathered ou chief political loyalties and instincts, ha become in the actual conditions of the worl an anti-social and disruptive force. Al though we realize perhaps that a society o nations of some kind there must be, eac unit proclaims proudly its anti-socia slogan of sacred egoisms and defiant im *moralism; its espousal of country as against* right.[1]

The identification of "self" with soci ety, which patriotism accomplishes with certain limits, the sacrifice of self for th community which it inspires—even thoug only when fighting other patriotisms—ar moral achievements of infinite hope.

The danger—and the difficulty—reside largely in the fact that the instincts c gregariousness and group solidarity, whic prompt the attitude of my "country righ or wrong," are not in themselves evil: bot gregariousness and pugnacity are indi pensable to society. Nationality is a ver precious manifestation of the instincts b which alone men can become socially con scious and act in some corporate capacity

The Catharian heresy that Jehovah o the Old Testament is in reality Sata masquerading as God has this pregnan suggestion: if the Father of Evil ever doe destroy us, we may be sure that he wi come, not proclaiming himself evil, bu proclaiming himself good, the very Voic of God. And that is the danger wit patriotism and the instincts that gathe round it. If the instincts of nationalism were simply evil, they would constitute n real danger. It is the good in them tha has made them the instrument of the im measurable devastation which they ac complish.

[1] However mischievous some of the manifesta *tions of Nationalism may prove, the worst possibl* method of dealing with it is by the forcible repres sion of any of its claims which can be granted wit due regard to the general interest. To give Na tionalism full play, as far as possible, is the bes means of attenuating its worst features and pre venting its worst developments. This, after all is the line of conduct which we adopt to certai religious beliefs which we may regard as dangerou superstitions. Although the belief may hav dangers, the social dangers involved in forcibl repression would be greater still.

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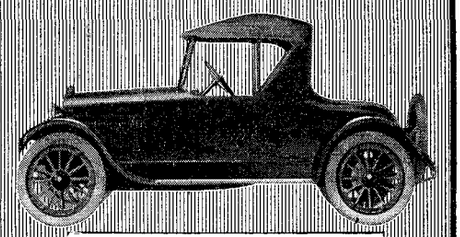
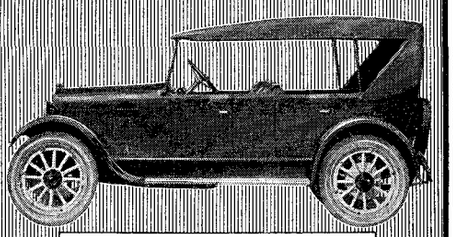
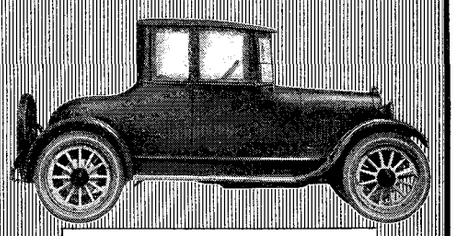


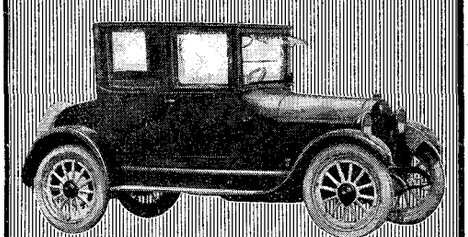
3-Passenger Roadster



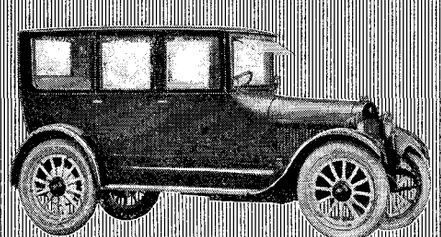
5—7-Passenger Touring Car



3-Passenger Business Coupe



4-Passenger Coupe



5-Passenger Sedan

REO

Standardize on Reos

That has always been good advice—and better practice.

Thousands of motorists—and invariably those of broadest experience—have disposed of everything else and made their motoring equipment exclusively Reo.

It is the logical thing to do.

For, whether for personal or commercial service—for the needs of the family or of the business—you will find among the new Reo models one that ideally meets your every requirement.

We have just added a fifth model to the passenger car line—a light closed body on the standard Reo roadster chassis.

This we call our "Business Coupe" because that is just what it was designed to be.

For the professional or business man; architect or contractor; superintendent or pay master; salesman or collector—for every conceivable kind of every-day business—this new three-passenger Reo Coupe is ideal.

Then for your own or Milady's social service, there is that luxurious 4-passenger Coupe, or the 5-passenger Sedan—as you may prefer.

These are the last word in high-class coach work.

Also, now available, the new 5-7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car and the popular three-passenger Roadster.

These two also represent the highest degree of refinement in open car construction and finish.

Then there is that wonderful Speed Wagon that "Fits every business."

This Reo commercial car fills every carrying need—city, suburban and rural.

So great is its proven superiority, it now completely dominates the field of hauling and delivering—regardless of carrying capacities.

See all the new Reos. Compare the new prices.

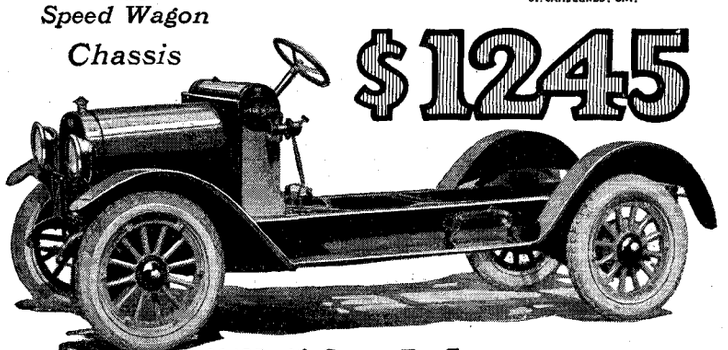
You will see just so many reasons why you should proceed at once to "Standardize on Reos."

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY ☆ LANSING, MICHIGAN

Reo Speed Wagon Chassis

Reo Motor Car Co. of Canada, Ltd. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

$1245



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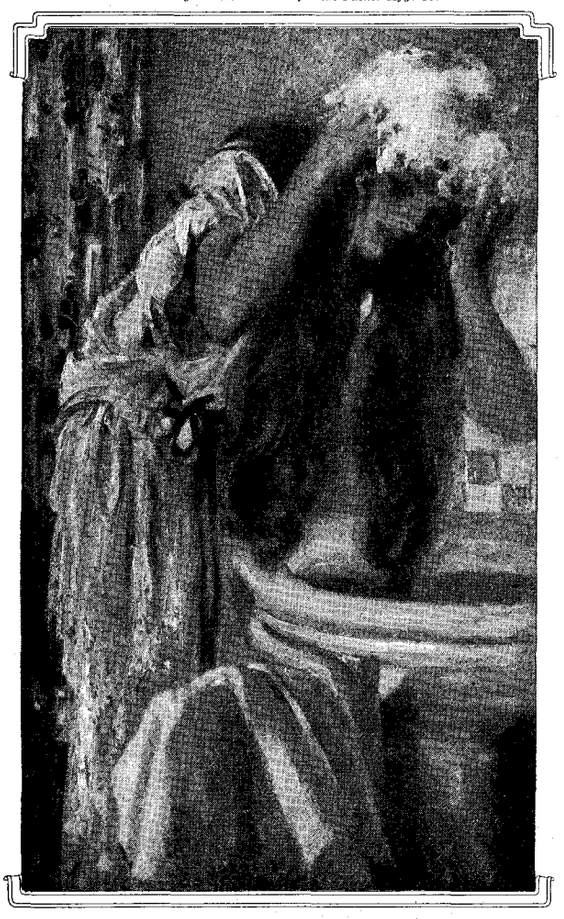
Drawn by Arthur F. Keller for the Packer Mfg. Co.



THE "PACKER" MANUAL (*free*)

A wealth of practical information is presented in our manual, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp." This Manual, now in its fifth large edition, reflects current medical opinion and sums up what the makers of Packer's Tar Soap have learned about hair health during almost half a century. A copy of the Manual will be sent free on request.

Your PERSONALITY *and Your* HAIR

Beautiful hair is the keynote of many a charming presence.

And yet, what natural beauty lies all unappreciated in hair which has never been given a true opportunity to show its loveliness.

For remember that a healthy scalp is the foundation of beautiful hair. By helping to keep the scalp clean and healthy, Packer's Tar Soap (cake or liquid) helps to make real hair health possible.

Packer's Tar Soap is made from healing and stimulating *pine* tar, fragrant of the pine forests from which it comes, from soothing glycerine and bland vegetable oils. These beneficial ingredients are valuable for the way in which they assist willing Nature to maintain a natural, healthy condition of the scalp. The fullest benefits come from using Packer's regularly according to the directions. Why deprive your hair of these benefits—buy a cake of Packer's from your druggist now.

For forty-nine years Packer's Tar Soap has had the distinction of extensive use by the medical profession.

Send 25 cents for these three Samples or 10 cents for any One of them

Half-cake of PACKER'S TAR SOAP, good for several refreshing shampoos — 10 cents. Your druggist has the full size cake.

Liberal sample of the finest liquid soap we know how to make—PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delightfully perfumed — 10 cents. Your druggist has the full-size 6-oz. bottle.

Liberal sample bottle of PACKER'S CHARM, a skin lotion of peculiar efficacy—10 cents. Sold in one convenient size, by most druggists.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
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PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Cake or Liquid

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

That Patriotism does indeed transcend all morality, all religious sanctions, as we have heretofore known them, can be put to a very simple test. Let an Englishman, recalling, if he can, his temper during the War, ask himself this question: Is there anything, anything whatsoever, that he would have refused to do, if the refusal had meant the triumph of Germany and the defeat of England? In his heart he knows that he would have justified any act if the safety of his country had hung upon it.

Other patriotisms have like justifications. Yet would defeat, submission, even to Germany, involve worse acts than those we have felt compelled to commit during the War and since—in the work of making our power secure? Did the German ask of the Alsatian or the Pole worse than we have been compelled to ask of our own soldiers in Russia, India, or Ireland?

If we are to correct the evils of the older tradition, and build up one which will restore to men the art of living together, we must honestly face the fact that the older tradition has failed. So long as the old loyalties and patriotisms, tempting us with power and dominion, calling to the deep hunger excited by those things, and using the banners of righteousness and justice, seem to offer security, and a society which, if not ideal, is at least workable, we certainly shall not pay the price which all profound change of habit demands. We have seen that as a fact of his history man only abandons power and force over others when it fails. At present, almost everywhere, we refuse to face the failure of the old forms of political power. We don't believe that we need the cooperation of the foreigner, or we believe that we can coerce him.

Perhaps we may be driven by hunger—the actual need of our children for bread—to forsake a method which cannot give them bread or freedom, in favor of one that can. But, for the failure of power to act as a deterrent upon our desire for it, we must perceive the failure. Our angers and hatreds obscure the failure, or render us indifferent to it. Hunger does not necessarily help the understanding; it may bemuse it by passion and resentment. We may in our passion wreck civilization as a passionate man in his anger will injure those he loves. Yet well fed, we may refuse to concern ourselves with problems of the simpler, more animal forms of society, the instinct of each moment, with no thought of ultimate consequence, may be enough. But the Society which man has built up can only go forward or be preserved as it began: by virtue of something which is more than instinct. On man is cast the obligation to be intelligent; the responsibility of will; the burden of thought.

Behind Europe's "creeping paralysis," Mr. Angell concludes "is the blindness of the millions, and only a keener feeling for the truth will enable them to see. . . . If we gave full value to the enemy's case, saw him as he really is, blundering, foolish, largely helpless like ourselves, morale would fail. Yet there is the greater need for thinking straight and truly; only by by that rectitude shall we be saved. There is no refuge but the truth."

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EMMA GOLDMAN A MISFIT IN RUSSIA

"LIFE in these days of war and ruin is full of tragedies, but the tragedy of Emma Goldman, deported from America, overlooked and forgotten by the Russian revolution, which had been her ideal, is a theme that is unsurpassed." This is the judgment of no "political reactionary" of the stripe of those accused of tampering with previous reports that the leader of the American anarchists had found Bolshevist Russia worse than the capitalist United States. Louise Bryant, who gives some of her impressions of Miss Goldman in a little article in the Wisconsin *News*, is the widow of the late Jack Reed, a leader in Communist councils, both here and in Russia. Miss Goldman, to Miss Bryant, verified the disputed report that she wanted to get back to America. She was deported for making speeches against conscription and, it is suggested by her friends, in case President Harding decrees the general amnesty concerning which there have been occasional hints from Washington, Miss Goldman may be included among those whose sins against the Government are forgiven. The former American anarchist leader "has grown thin and old in Russia," writes Miss Bryant, telling the story of a recent interview in Moscow:

A noticeable air of weariness was about her that was entirely absent in the old days when she used to hold meetings in the Bronx, that brought out extra squads of police.

I had a feeling that those days for Miss Goldman are over forever. I asked her.

"What would you like to do?"

She answered without any hesitation: "I would like to go somewhere and write."

"To America?"

"Of course. I have lived there most of my life; my friends are there and my relatives are there. Naturally I want to see them; but I am not asking to go to America; I should just like to go somewhere."

"You mean somewhere out of Russia?"

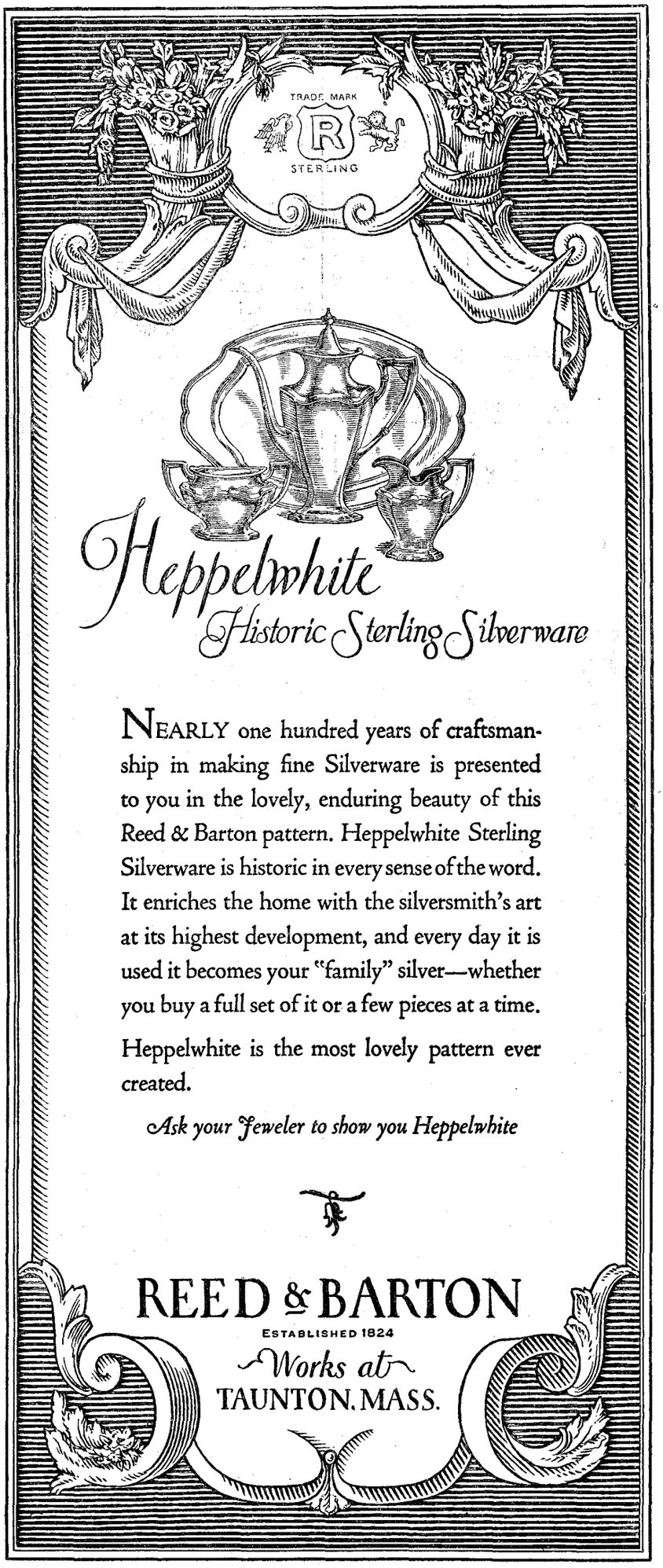
"Yes; life is too difficult here; I am too disturbed to write."

The position of Miss Goldman in Russia is quite incomprehensible to Americans. Americans usually imagine that the Communists and Anarchists are quite the same thing politically; but nothing is farther from the truth. The Communists are Socialists and they suppress Anarchistic activities very promptly and severely.

But I want to make it perfectly clear, in justice to Miss Goldman, that she is not the sort of Anarchist who believes at all in violence.

And herein lies the extreme tragedy of Emma Goldman. Being an Anarchist, and not believing in any form of government, because according to the Anarchist theory "all governments are founded on violence," she was deported from America for opposing war and sent to Russia, where there is even more war, and where pacifists are exceedingly rare.

Once in Russia she found herself in an unfamiliar world. She could not even speak the language. And the Soviets, on their part, were quite at a loss what to do with her. She was opposed to any co-operation in the government. At last they hit upon the idea of giving her some work in connection with museums.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Heppelwhite is the most lovely pattern ever created.
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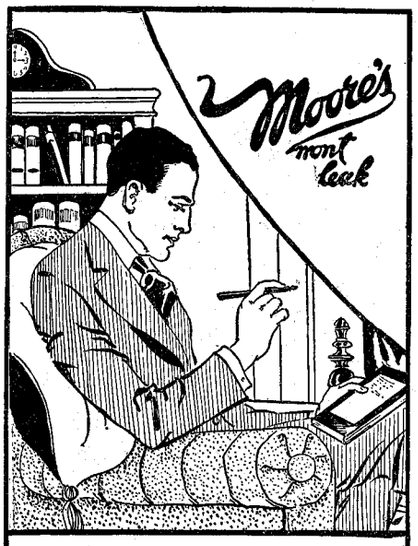

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MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

ANTOINETTE, MODEL 1891, STILL CHUGS ALONG

A BIT dowdy and noisy perhaps, but still sound, solid, and true, is Antoinette, said to be the oldest automobile in service in the world; and to prove her title, she recently completed a journey of 200 miles to Paris. For thirty years Antoinette has been in the service of the Abbé Gavois, who ministers to a flock of little villages near the edge of the Somme, where the Germans left off when they decided to quit; and in all that time she has really failed him only once, and that was when mudholes proved too much for her years and strength. A familiar figure on many roads, she became known as "The Ancestor"; but the appellation didn't seem to affect her dignity, and she was almost as well beloved as her venerable owner. Because of that familiar bugbear, the High Cost of Living, and numerous calls on his purse from the members of his flock ruined by the Germans, writes Zoë Beckley in *Motor Life* (New York), it has become necessary for the Abbé to dispose of Antoinette, and she was driven to the block in Paris. As she clattered along the road, with her big iron-rimmed wheels, her two cylinders panting bravely, her minute horse-power doing its utmost, and her candles jiggling in their lamp-sockets, says the writer, farmers looked up from their plowed fields and called "*Bonjour, l'Ancêtre!*" They knew her well and loved her. But when she rattled into Paris and passed under the Arc de Triomphe to the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and took her place among the sleek-looking limousines and superb "torpedoes," which seemed so well to fit into the landscape, people turned wonderingly to look at the strangely appearing vehicle which could run so well. Her driver was hardly less conspicuous in the motley throng of fashion, in his mohair robe, his faded great coat, and squat silk hat, its brim supported by little cords—his left hand grasping the steering lever, his right ready at the brake. The brake, of course, is more of a habit than a necessity, since Antoinette keeps sedately to twelve miles an hour and never attempts any tricks. The writer thought it was strange that an *abbé* living in a tiny French village should have come into possession of an automobile thirty years ago, and sought the story. The priest chuckled, held out both his hands, and told his interviewer:

"'They are the hands of a mechanicien, hein?' he laughed. 'All my family were mechanics. As a boy I loved the work. After I went into the Church I copied my grandfather and built an organ for my chapel.

"'As a young man, I was ill—bad lungs It was hard for me to make my calls in distant villages at all hours of day and night on foot. I tried to build a little cart, but there was no horse. A horse costs much; its food still more. Besides, suppose your horse gets sick—or dies?'

"The Abbé dramatizes every sentence, using his hands, his feet, his keen blue eyes, his jolly smile, as punctuation-marks. He even used a few English words now and then, for fear my limited French would fail me in getting the complete and authentic history of Antoinette.

"'Then—' he went on, animatedly, 'one day I read about the great invention—the gasoline motor! I knew it would be successful. I always had longed to invent one myself. I sensed its possibilities. This was about 1890. In 1893 there was an exhibition at Neuilly, and I came to see it. There I beheld an actual motor vehicle, and I longed for it with all my heart and soul. But the cost—4,000 francs! I was appalled.

"'I went home. And always I thought about that motor carriage, and how I could get one like it to make my parish journeys in . . . I read everything I could find about the great invention. I even wrote to some journals, asking information, hoping there might be a vehicle sold somewhere at a lower price. But nothing happened.

"'I knew there was but one way I could get my carriage—by a miracle! So I prayed to St. Anthony of Padua, the patron saint of the poor. For nine days and nights I

Courtesy of "Motor Life."

THIRTY YEARS OLD AND STILL RUNNING

This ancient automobile, says *Motor Life*, has seen more service than any other car in the world.

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DIRECTED BY
REGINALD BARKER

The mother whose children no longer seemed to want her

SUDDENLY they have all grown up and left her—the babies she used to tuck in bed at night. The old house is empty and silent. All have forgotten her. Her birthdays pass unnoticed.

Each child has embarked on a drama of his own. Loves, ambitions, temptations carry them away. There are moments of laughter and comedy, romance, adventure, tragedy. The story of their lives sweeps you along.

Your life—your home—your mother. Never before has the screen touched with such beauty and such dramatic force a subject which finds an echo in the lives of every one of us. It is a masterpiece of a new type—a presentation of life as it really is with its moments of great joy and flashes of exquisite pain. One of the most heart-gripping dramatic stories ever narrated.

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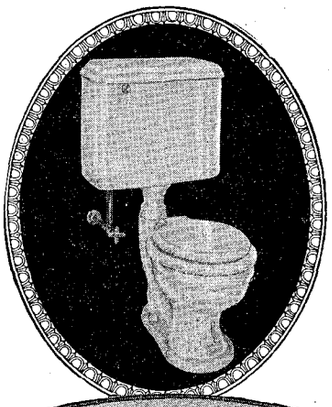

MADDOCK

Foremost in perfecting the silent action closet

THE silent action construction, a feature of the Madera-Silent Closet shown above, was developed by Thomas Maddock's Sons Company 24 years ago.

This construction marked a most important step in the development of plumbing equipment. It made closet action silent — made the sound of flushing inaudible beyond bathroom walls — and has proved the greatest single refinement achieved in sanitary equipment in many years.

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Those who contemplate building a new home or who desire suggestions for modernizing an old bathroom, should write for "Bathroom Individuality."

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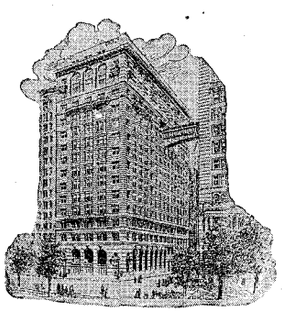
In addition to this fine annex to the home of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Thomas Maddock equipment is used in the home of the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia; the DuPont Office Building, Wilmington, Del., and in many other well-known structures throughout the country.



The addition to the Metropolitan Life Building, New York City, is Maddock equipped

Thomas Maddock's Sons Company
Trenton, New Jersey

Remember the importance of the plumber in protecting the family's health

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

prayed to Saint Antoine, and on the ninth evening a letter came to me from a gentleman at Troyer, in the district of Champagne. He had bought a gasoline carriage made in 1891 by the Compagnie Panhard-Levassor. The family of the gentleman had increased until the two-seated carriage could not contain them, so he wished to sell and buy a more grand one! I could have his gasoline carriage for 1,800 francs!

"'Saint Antoine had answered me! The miracle had happened!'

"The Abbe Gavois paused, standing up, his weather-ruddied face aglow, his eyes upcast, his worn hands spread out before him

"'You see, it *was* a miracle,' he said again very gently, turning to me with his dear old smile. He waited for me to answer, so I said 'Yes,' and he proceeded in a gayer tone.

"'So I went and bought that gasoline carriage, and of course I named her Antoinette, after good Saint Anthony.'

"Of course."

There was more than one miracle, for, somehow, the Abbé, driving about his scattered parishes, grew strong and well. He and Antoinette became famous throughout the countryside, and the horseless carriage was a never-failing source of curiosity and wonder. There was no railway anywhere near Raineville, where the priest lived, and he was commissioned to do all sorts of errands in his trips, from carrying messages to forwarding children. In all this time Antoinette was dependable. She never had a holiday in her twenty-eight years of service to the Abbé and his people. Little things went wrong with her occasionally, but the Abbé always doctored her back into fitness. The interviewer asked if there were ever any accidents. The priest leaned over:

"'Accidents? Ah, there were not many!' The Abbé thought concentratedly a moment. 'Once,' he remembered, 'when the roads were very bad and it was dark, something did go wrong. The front wheels—'

"The Abbé leapt from his chair and went through a few thrilling jumps and slides, illustrating what the front wheels did. I gathered that, whatever happened to Antoinette's internal mechanism, the front wheels just suddenly splayed out 'Comme ça,' with a wide and astonishing gesture.

"'Had I been going fast,' said the Abbé gravely, 'I should have gone over the box into the road on my head! But happily we were not making speed, so it was all right. I repaired the carriage myself. I can take it entirely apart and mend everything.'

"The 'box' is what corresponds on a younger car to the hood. Besides Antoinette's two cylinders, one sees within the box a strange oblong thing with a gas flame burning dully—the hot-tube ignition. I thoughts perhaps the Abbé made himself a cup of tea on it, or something. But it seems it is the 'spark,' in lieu of an electric one. There is nothing electrical about Antoinette, from her front lamps (candles) to her rear light. The radiator is at the back, behind the vehicle's single seat. The 'wheel' is a lever so long that I feared it would dig into the dear Abbé's stomach, but it misses by an inch or two.

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"The veteran has two cylinders of 70 by 110 mm. bore and stroke, automatic inlet valves, hot-tube ignition, and wick carburetor. Its timing gears and its change speed gears are exposed, its clutch is of the now obsolete brush type, and final drive to the steel-shod wheels is by a single chain, the tension of which is regulated by moving the axle and springs. In 1912 the car was completely overhauled by the Panhard-Levassor Company, without being modernized in any way, and with this exception has never received any other attention than the village priest was capable of giving it.

"A little while before the armistice, the Abbé Gavois came upon a bunch of soldiers—Americans, French, and English—playing football with a pathetic piece of junk which had once been an officer's car. A bombardment had laid it low by the roadside and many after-shots had made it more like a sieve than a motor. To the dear Abbé, however, it was a hurt dog which could be nursed to health and usefulness. He rescued it, towed it home, and made a careful diagnosis. With a bottle of glue, some court-plaster and string, some tin, a few bits of wire, a handful of nails and a bolt or two he made it over and got it on its legs, so to speak.

"If Antoinette is sold the Abbé Gavois is going to fall back on this resurrected car for his parish jaunts. But Raineville is scornful. No car on earth, it declares, will ever give the service of Antoinette"

RAILWAY SURVEYS BY AIRPLANE

INVESTIGATION by airplane may shortly precede all railroad surveys through unknown country. This statement is made in a letter furnished to *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) by the Chief of the Air Service, U. S. Army, written by E. S. Piontkowski, chief engineer of the Manila Railroad Co. This official made a flight with members of the Third Aero Squadron, Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, which enabled him to determine which one of three general routes would be used for a new line through parts of the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya to Bayombong. Mr. Piontkowski's letter, is in part as follows:

"The flight was in the nature of a trial trip, as I had never been up in the air before and had no idea whether any information of real value could be obtained or not. The trip was a revelation to me and I cannot understand why airplanes were never used before in reconnaissance surveys, for as much can be accomplished in one day with a plane as would take months of time and thousands of dollars to do by instrument surveys. The flight was taken at the beginning of the rainy season and shortly after our arrival at the pass the clouds came down and covered the summit rendering it impossible to obtain any idea of the other side of the range and the outlets thereto. However, I secured enough information on this side to demonstrate how much could be done by flights in the dry season. As it was, I can now eliminate two lines on this side that the engineers on survey would necessarily have had to try, and which would have taken many months and great expense.

"One definite benefit gained from this flight is shown: A line was decided upon, after instrument reconnaissance, as being

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BUILT on an extra heavy asphalt-felt base which makes them enduring, non-cracking and non-curling, these beautiful shingles are surfaced with crushed slate in the natural red or green fadeless colors. They are spark-proof, wind-tight, always colorful, never need painting, and are not expensive. Lumber and Building Supply Dealers everywhere sell them.

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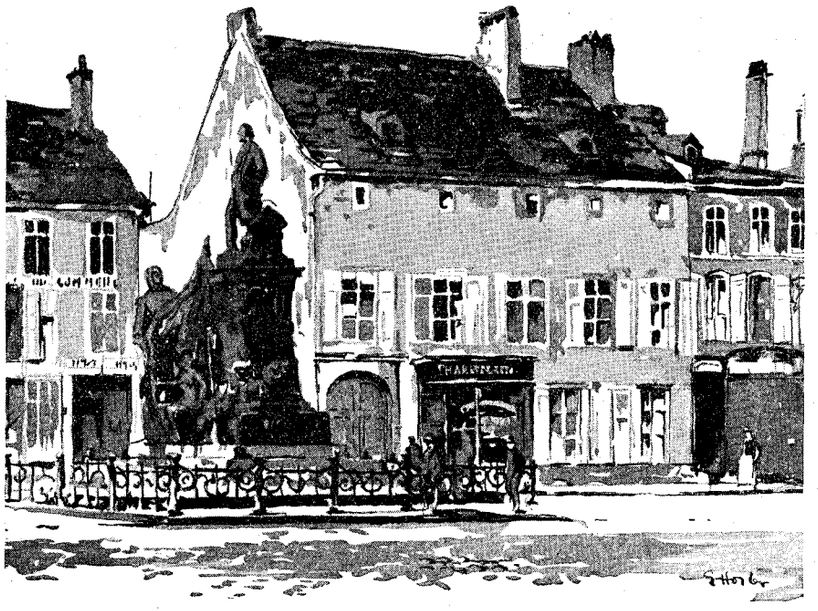

Where the Name America Was First Put on the Map

Four hundred and fourteen years ago, in the quaint old village of St. Dié, France, Martin Waldseemüller published the first map on which appeared the name "America."

It was a crude, uncertain map compared to those of today, yet it served its purpose well. It brought America within the vision of the pioneers. It gave definite printed place to this far-flung outpost of Progress—the cradle of a mighty Nation.

It has always taken a fine type of craftsmanship to make a good map. But in 1507 the known world was small, and changes in the maps were few and far between. Only within the last half century, coincident with the growth of RAND McNALLY & COMPANY, has the making of maps become a major industry.

To make a map requires skill. To keep that same map up-to-date requires not only skill, but never-ending care, world-wide organization, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars yearly. In just one of the RAND McNALLY Atlases, more than 65,000 changes are made annually!

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This series of maps addressed to high-school and university students, concerns the story of Europe, Asia and Africa from the dawn of history to 1920. Much original matter and the latest information from archaeological discoveries is given—showing, for instance, the Hittite Empire, with the extent of its civilization, and also the Cretan-Mycenean regions according to recent excavations.

All material is classified according to distance, and legibility is one of the special features of the series. The color work is especially deserving of attention.

Further information will be sent promptly on request.

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WRITE FOR SPECIAL SCHOOL MAP CATALOG L. D. 9

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

the best for the final location, but after information gained in this flight was sent to the locating engineer, the line was changed and a much better location will be had, both as to cost of construction and alignment.

"There is no question but that in mountainous and heavily timbered country, of which no accurate maps exist, the saving that could be effected by several flights over proposed lines would be enormous, and I anticipate in a short time all railroad surveys through unknown country will be preceded by aeroplane investigation."

MINNEAPOLIS IS KIND TO THE MOTORIST

TOWNS that are kind to wandering motorists are especially appreciated by tourists who have experienced the other variety. Chief among the "other variety" might be mentioned a certain small town on a famous turnpike in the South, which not long ago derived most of its revenue from motorists captured in its midst. The method was simple. The mayor, who combined in his person the offices of chief of police and magistrate as well, would sit by the roadside and tether his horse so as to obstruct the highway. As each motorist came along he was stopt, arrested, tried, and fined on the spot, under a speed ordinance which varied with the speed of the motorist captured. The standard tribute exacted by this modern Robin Hood was $10. On rush days the receipts were enough to make a profiteer green with envy. The town waxed rich, and the mayor stood high in local favor until his particular form of banditry was squelched on appeal to a higher court. But in Minneapolis they welcome the motorists, and practically give them the freedom of the city. The mayor, writes his secretary, Arvid A. Erickson, in *The American City* (New York), has always preached the gospel of hospitality and the square deal to the automobile tourist believing that each satisfied motorist will not only return another season, but will bring others with him. In planning the details of the welcome the first problem was to reach the tourist as he arrived in the city. To do this, we read:

Each traffic officer was supplied with a pad of invitations, with instructions from the chief of police to hand an invitation to each motorist whose license tag showed him to be from some other State. Obviously it was impossible to distinguish the tourist from within the State who happened to come to Minneapolis.

The tourist would then drive to the Gateway, a beautiful building in the downtown district, built by the Park Board, where the committee had its headquarters. Here the visitor was asked to register name, residence, destination, State automobile license number, and the number on the complimentary visitor's tag which was given to him by the executive secretary in charge.

This tag is of metal about three inches

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Stopping the Feet and Starting the Mind

These people have been halted by a nicely trimmed show-window, wherein is a family of attractors in color-cutout form. Just cardboard and paper;—but printed in a way that presents action and interpretation for the goods they are made to help sell. That window is alive with color, rightly used to invite attention and purchase.

This is the link between newspaper and magazine advertising and the impulse to buy. It is the reminder that the goods people have read about are sold inside the store. The window story is compact, pleasant, and so clear that he who walks must notice, and at least investigate. It creates pocket-book interest, in the mind.

We design that sort of advertising and selling-aids at Color Printing Headquarters. Advertisers whom we so serve, say we do it effectively, at reasonable cost. In the same way we design happy cartons, wrappers, folding boxes and labels that carry the ear-marks of artistic knowledge and mechanical facility — in large or small orders.

We invent trade-names and design trademarks. We search titles of old ones. Our trademark bureau contains 730,000 trademarks registered and unregistered. Without charge, customers may quickly ascertain whether or not any contemplated device can be registered, at a saving of time, money and troublesome and costly litigation.

This is also the home of thoroughly good calendar making for many a big advertiser who requires the unusual in subject and crafting. So faithfully are the paintings of major artists repeated by our process that hanging side by side, only the sense of touch has finally determined which is the original and which is the print.

And the same is true of our reproductions of fabrics, which have in many cases been used in place of cuttings of goods. In magazine and catalog covers, we excel; and the illustration of all kinds of merchandise we do in a way that our customers pronounce unique. Color inserts for catalogs and fine posters are a marked specialty here.

THE UNITED STATES PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Is *your* town growing in population?

Is the water supply keeping pace with the increase?

It takes time to put in new water mains. It takes time to raise money to pay for them. But fire and disease will not wait your convenience. You may have water in abundance *today*—but what of next year—what of an emergency?

Because what is everybody's business is nobody's business, the situation in many American cities is perilous. The high cost of labor and materials during the past five years, and public apathy, have created a condition that must be faced.

What about local conditions?

Is the water system in your town large enough? Is it in good condition? Are extensions as planned large enough for future growth?

If your water supply is adequate and in good condition, you will be the happier for knowing it. If it is not, you will have time to correct matters before a disaster like the great Salem fire befalls you.

In any event, you will find your public officials delighted at your interest. Much as they want to make needed improvements, they must first have your support.

The first cast iron pipe was laid 260 years ago—*and is still in use.* Because cast iron rusts only on the surface and resists corrosion, it is the standard material for gas and water mains and for many industrial purposes.

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU, 165 E. ERIE ST., CHICAGO

CAST IRON PIPE

"Pipe and the Public Welfare"—an illustrated, cloth-bound book—is full of interest. Sent postpaid for 25c

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

square with white lettering on a blue background. A Boy Scout, stationed at headquarters, wired the tag to the radiator of the car, and the driver thus equipped immediately became officially a guest of the city and was to be treated with the utmost courtesy. The tag was practically a key to the city and meant that if the motorist was guilty of some minor infraction of the traffic regulations, he was let off with a warning and not arrested. The mayor reasoned that it is impossible for visitors from other States to become familiar at once with all State and local traffic regulations, and therefore they were to be granted a few privileges.

In addition to the complimentary t the tourist was given a large envelop containing maps of roads in the State, motorist's manual, summary of Minneapolis traffic regulations and other material of interest and value to strangers. Should the tourist desire any other information, Mrs. A. L. Hazer, the executive secretary was prepared to give it. A thousand an one questions were asked her every day ranging from queries as to conditions of roads in every part of the country and th way to reach a certain hotel in the cit to a request to find a minister who woul perform a marriage ceremony for a visiting couple. To encourage the policemen in giving out invitations, the mayor started a prize contest to determine which officer handed out the most.

AIR-MOTORING OVER EUROPE

"DID you come by air?" is becoming almost as common a question in the most densely populated parts of Europe as "Did you motor over?" is in most parts of our own land. The present-day traveler in Europe, arriving in any of the larger cities, such as London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Strasbourg, and Prague, says W. Wallace Kellett in *Flying* (New York), will be surprized by the frequency with which the question is asked. If the answer is in the affirmative, inquiries are in order as to the wind and weather, whether your plane arrived on time, and then the conversation is likely to close with the brief observation: "It's certainly the only way to travel these days." Arriving on the Continent in January, writes Mr. Kellett, when perhaps the most disagreeable and unfavorable of winter weather prevails, he had not expected to find the air-lines in as regular operation as they were during the summer months. On the ocean he received some idea of the general regularity of the service from a fellow passenger in business in London and Paris, who had been making practically all his trips between the two cities, at the rate of two each week, by airplane, "and could count on being in his office in Paris just four hours after leaving his London headquarters." This air-traveler said that in the spring, summer, and fall he was practically never forced to use the old rail-boat-rail system, and even during the winter months he found the air service quite satisfactory. The writer

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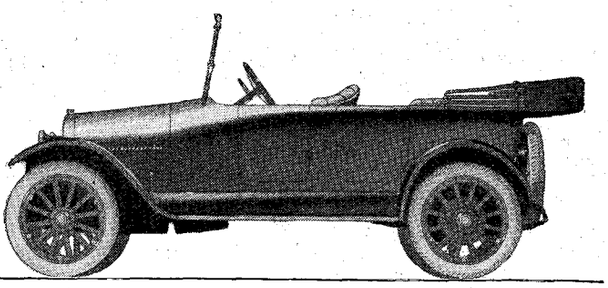

The Good Maxwell

Families in every community now think of the good Maxwell in terms of a household necessity. Its new goodness is revealed in the real saving it makes and the efficient way it serves.

MAXWELL MOTOR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., WINDSOR, ONTARIO

MAXWELL

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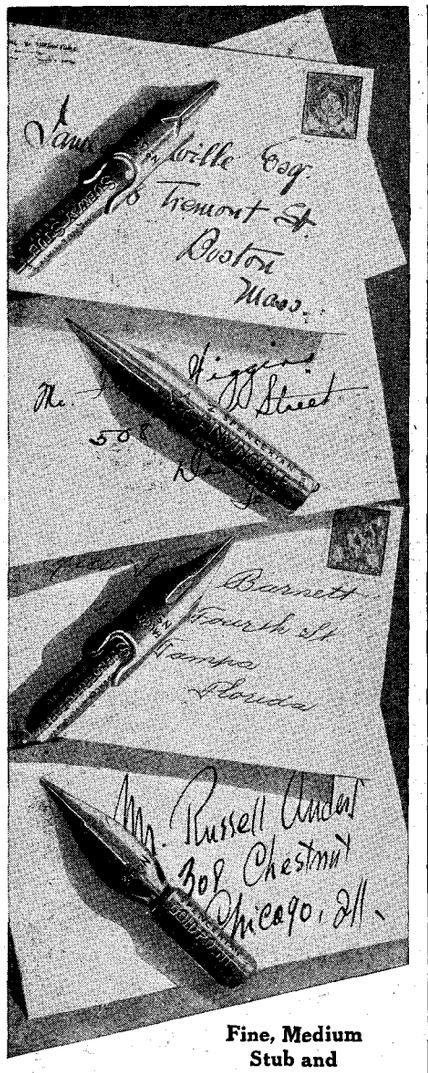

Fine, Medium Stub and Ball-Pointed

Once you find the Spencerian Pen that fits your hand, you will use no other. You will write freer, with less effort, more uniformly. Spencerian Pens last a long time. Send 10c for 10 different sample pens and that fascinating, 32 page book, "What Your Hand-Writing Reveals."

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 Broadway, New York City
Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Ltd., Toronto
Canadian Distributors

Spencerian
***Personal* Steel Pens**

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

presents this detailed account of his own first voyage from Paris to Brussels by air:

Wishing to make a short inspection of the airport at Le Bourget, which is the central terminal of all the air-lines running into and out of Paris, and which, it is claimed, is now, and will continue to be, the greatest airport in the world, I left the hotel in company with a friend, an Englishman, who had never flown before, earlier than the regular car, and arrived at Le Bourget at 11 A.M. We found almost immediately that we were at a real airport where real business is done, for within five minutes of our arrival, just as we were engaged in watching a single-motor cargo plane "warming up," a motor-truck loaded with packages drove up before the customs office. The packages were quickly unloaded, and quite as quickly passed by the customs officials and weighed. (The weight was 975 pounds, which, I was informed, is about the average for this particular trip.) They were addrest to individuals in England, and to several London firms such as Harrods. Fifteen minutes after customs inspection all the packages were loaded, the pilot had received his papers and last weather reports, and was on his way to London, where his cargo would be delivered that evening—at least, that part of it consigned to London addresses.

A tall, black-mustached Frenchman, evidently the *chef de gare*, now appeared, and after ascertaining our destination very courteously invited us to visit the ticket office, customs, and passport bureau. The stamping of our tickets and visé of passports were quickly accomplished, and we were then shown to the customs bureau, where our baggage had been carried by porters, and was ready for inspection. Passing the customs was a very simple matter—in fact, quite remarkable when compared to the delays and sometimes annoyances to which ordinary travelers are now subject in Europe. Aerial travelers are considered as traveling first class plus, and I found that the utmost courtesy is met with on the part of both governmental and air-line agents from the time one leaves the hotel till the arrival at the hotel of one's destination. All formalities completed without loss of time or temper, we were now free until the departure of the 12:30 Brussels express.

The passengers' waiting-room was very attractive, comfortably furnished, and provided with books and magazines, but we turned our attention to two large bulletin-boards approximately 4 by 6 feet in size, which stood in a prominent position about 30 feet from the ticket office. One was the time-table showing hours of departure and arrival of planes on all the lines. Indication was given as to whether the machines coming to Paris from London, Brussels, Strasbourg, etc., had left on time, and, if late, the hour of their arrival. A "freighter" arrived from London. We noted that it was ten minutes behind time. Its cargo was transferred to the truck which had just been discharged for delivery in Paris during the afternoon.

The other bulletin contained a large map, and at the side a complete list of stations on the airways from which hourly weather reports were received. Direction and velocity of the wind, height of the clouds, visibility conditions, and all necessary weather data were shown on this bulletin, so that departing pilots are well informed as to the weather conditions they will meet. The exact route followed by all the lines is also shown on the map. Some of the pilots have been flying the same route for over a year, and are well acquainted with the ground over which they fly.

Wireless telephones are soon to be installed on the aeroplanes, and then pilots will be able to ascertain *en route* the exact flying conditions at the destinations.

We noted head winds of twenty-five to thirty miles per hour on our route to Brussels, while London passengers would encounter cross winds, with fair visibility over the Channel, and good weather at Croydon, the London terminus. The weather map was most interesting, and also very attractive from an artistic viewpoint, decorated with blue, green, yellow, and red circles, each with a different meaning.

SOME EARLY AEROPLANES

INVENTIONS do not usually issue unaided from the fertile brain of a single genius. They are oftener the product of years of thought and experiment, bearing no practical fruit until some missing link is hit upon by the fortunate man who thereafter ranks in popular estimation as the real inventor. The soaring and gliding of the aeroplane were long ago thought of as a method of flight; but a light and powerful engine was wanting until the invention of the explosion motor fed with liquid fuel Our readers may be surprized to know that a machine built on the principles of the modern aeroplane was constructed over three-quarters of a century ago, by an Englishman named Henson. A contribution to the "Elementary Aeronautics" department of *The Aerial Age Weekly* (New York) describes this early aeroplane and a number of others, some of which will be remembered by those now living as having been derided as the foolish work of "flying-machine cranks." All they needed was sufficient engine power to make them fly. Some of them did fly a little way; but even then the public took no interest, so firmly was it convinced that aviation was an impossibility. We read of Henson's device:

His machine consisted of a light framework of wood, 100 feet wide and 30 feet in length. The covering was of silk. A rudder shaped like the tail of a bird was used to steer it in a vertical direction. This rudder was 50 feet long.

Underneath the main wing (which was really a sail) a car was placed which contained the steam engine and the passengers. The machine was driven by two tractor propellers located on either side of the pilot. The engines were regulated to be adjusted to assist in turning to the right and left. The engine gave twenty horse-power. While Henson's design showed much promise of success, the horse-power and the type of propeller used were entirely insufficient for flight.

A flying machine of curious form was constructed in 1862 by Horatio Phillips, also an Englishman. In this machine a number of narrow surfaces with long leading edges were carried in a frame in somewhat of the manner of a Venetian blind. The height was 9 feet 3 inches and the span

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Barrett Everlastic Roofings

Dependable Roofing

Because of unfailing dependability, Barrett Everlastic Roofings have become the recognized standard for all types of steep-roofed buildings.

The factory buildings shown are roofed with Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing—a plain-surfaced roof covering of extreme durability and moderate price. This style has long been a favorite for industrial and farm buildings the country over.

Everlastic Roofings also include two forms of shingles and a roll roofing, each of which is made with a surface of genuine crushed slate in art-tones of red or green. All four are briefly described below.

It is impossible to judge the quality of prepared roofing by its appearance. But the roof buyer can safely trust the Everlastic trade-mark.

Your Choice of Four Styles

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll-roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles — *four shingles in one.* Made of high grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate, red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Fire-resisting. Need no painting.

Everlastic Single Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in single shingles; size 8 x 12¾ inches.

The Barrett Company

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati
Pittsburgh, Detroit, New Orleans, Birmingham, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Dallas
Nashville, Syracuse, Seattle, Peoria, Atlanta, Duluth, Bangor
Salt Lake City, Washington, Johnstown, Lebanon, Youngstown, Milwaukee, Toledo
Columbus, Richmond, Latrobe, Bethlehem, Elizabeth, Buffalo, Baltimore
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THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

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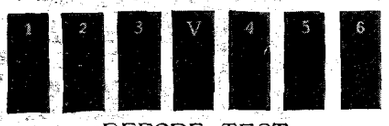
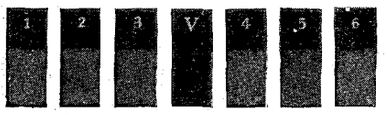


BEFORE TEST

THE wood panels, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, were finished with six of the best known varnish stains on the market. The "V" panel was finished with Valspar Varnish Stain.

AFTER TEST



THE same seven panels after five minutes in hot, soapy water. The unretouched photograph shows clearly what happened. The Valspar Varnish Stain panel alone came out absolutely unharmed.

The Valspar Varnish Stains stand the Valspar tests!

AT LAST, after years of experiment, the Valspar laboratories have perfected a line of transparent varnish stains worthy of bearing the name, Valspar.

These new Valspar Varnish Stains are Valspar itself—that water-proof, weather-proof, accident-proof, wear-proof varnish—plus beautiful natural wood stains. There are six colors—light oak, dark oak, walnut, mahogany, cherry, and moss green. One stroke of the brush applies both color and varnish.

Study the test above. It demonstrates the striking superiority of Valspar Varnish Stains over the six other best known varnish stains on the market. Of the seven panels that were immersed for five minutes in hot, soapy water, six came out clouded, faded and perished. The Valspar Varnish Stain panel alone came out with its color true, unfaded—its surface as bright and clean as before it went in.

Valspar Varnish Stains alone stand the famous Valspar boiling water test.

Wherever you want to use a varnish stain—whether indoors or out—you can now use Valspar Varnish Stains—they stand the same tests and give the same unmatched service as Valspar itself. They have long been needed. Your Valspar dealer now has them or will get them for you.

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
VARNISH STAIN
VALENTINE & COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Varnishes in the World—Established 1832

New York Chicago Boston Toronto London Paris Amsterdam

W. P. FULLER & Co., Pacific Coast

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 456 Fourth Ave., New York

Special Offer

For your dealer's name and 15c in stamps we will send you a 35c sample can of Valspar Varnish Stain or clear Valspar—enough to finish a small table or chair. Fill out coupon.

Dealer's Name.....

Your Name.....

Your Address.....

L. D.—9-10-21

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

was 21 feet 8 inches. The entire machine was mounted upon a wheeled carriage, shaped like a boat, and 25 feet in length.

The machine was operated over a circular board track, 600 feet long. The machine was anchored by a rope to the middle of the track. The weight was under 300 pounds. Experiment showed that a load of 72 pounds placed above the front wheels could be lifted 30 inches in the air. These experiments proved that the construction principles were correct, but after a few experiments of this sort the work was abandoned.

Some very interesting experiments were carried out by Sir Hiram Maxim in 1888, whose large aeroplane cost more than $100,000. His machine had a large sail or plane with a number of smaller wings at either side of it. The combined area of all the wings was 3,875 square feet.

A framework built of thin steel tubes connected the wings to a platform measuring 40 feet by 8 feet. This framework formed a support for the boiler and engine. The vertical movement of the machine was controlled by two horizontal planes, one placed at the front and one at the rear. The horizontal control was managed by two planes inclined to one another at an angle of 7.5 degrees, and arranged so that they could be raised and lowered with a resulting shifting of the center of gravity, causing an alteration of the flight.

Its weight complete was 7,000 pounds. For purposes of testing it was mounted on two pairs of wheels set on a railroad track. An additional rail was placed above the machine to control the upward movement.

Propellers were 17 feet 6 inches in diameter. When the steam pressure in the boiler reached 350 pounds, enough power was generated to cause the machine to begin to rise from the lower rails and come to contact with the upper one. During one of the tests the upper rail was broken away and the machine flew across the field, landing in such a way as to cause its partial destruction. A dynamometer test showed that a weight of 5,000 pounds would have been lifted, truly a remarkable performance for that early date.

At the Paris Exposition in 1900, a machine devised by a well-known French engineer, named Adder, was exhibited for the first time. Its planes or wings could be folded back; they were like a bat's wings. Two four-bladed propellers were used, driven by a compressed-air motor.

Although this plane weighed more than 1,000 pounds, it could lift itself from the ground and make short hops.

Another machine built by Kress was tested in Austria in 1901. It showed promising results. The experiments of Professor Langley, at Washington, D. C., resulted in the first flight of a heavier-than-air craft of more than a mile, on December 12, 1896.

The problem of soaring flight was being studied by Otto Lilienthal, a German, the Wright Brothers, Chanute and Herring, Americans. The results of these tests proved of great value in power-driven flights later on. It was in 1903 when the Wright Brothers built their glider, which was equipped with a gasoline engine. Their progress from that time on was very rapid, for they had gathered considerable useful information, which was kept secret for a long while, and it was not until later that it was realized that they had progressed so far beyond their contemporaries.

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AMERICA, AERIAL PIONEER, STILL IN THE PIONEER STAGE

AMERICA'S experience in aeronautics may be compared, suggests a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, to the experience of the Romans with their famous roads. They constructed marvelous military highways to facilitate defense, but these same roads, because of the lethargy into which the later Romans fell, opened the way to invasion, and became the means of the downfall of the Roman Empire. America gave the practical science of aeronautics to the world, the writer proceeds, the World War developed it under pressure, and to-day America of all the nations in the world needs aeronautics, both civil and military, for our far-famed isolation is diminishing daily." Nevertheless, it appears, we have at least a start in the development of commercial aviation in the United States. He writes:

The active commercial aeronautical interests number about 88 so far as it is possible to tabulate them. These organizations have carried over 115,000 people for a total distance of over 3,000,000 miles at an average fare of 75 cents a mile, with no accidents or injuries. Last year there were practically no scheduled intercity or established air route services. Late in the season a line was opened between Key West and Havana providing a 75-minute service between these points as against the 13 hours by water at a fare of $75. This line is still in operation and has been quite successful. Another organization operating near Los Angeles maintains an intermittent service between Los Angeles and San Diego and San Francisco. On the latter run the trip is made in about 3½ hours over 400 miles of route at a fare of about $1 a mile.

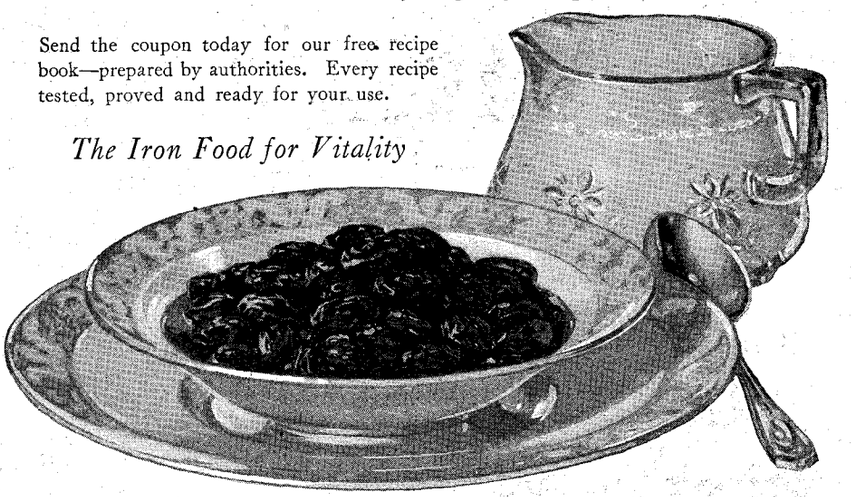
Our Air Mail, while it has been expensive and has saved only a little time, has proved to America that air-routes are entirely feasible. It stands with nearly two million miles flown to its credit and fifty million letters carried, or practically one letter for every two people in the nation, and a record of daily operation weather conditions regardless. Those who have traveled by air in America, even if for only a short hop, are so pleased and enthusiastic that many are actually impatient that they can not use the airways regularly. Safety, speed, and comfort are attributes recognized by all—there is no thrill or sensation, but savings in time in America of from 50 per cent. to 66 2-3 per cent. are recorded. The problem before the commercial aeronautic operator is to bring down cost of operation to a basis where fares may be, as in Europe to-day, say 25 to 50 per cent. greater than existing ground transport.

Although American manufacturers of aircraft have not put out any essentially commercial designs as yet, a recent tour of their factories, both in the East and the West, divulges the fact that they have not been dormant, but are prepared with designs and ideas years in advance of anything that has yet appeared abroad or has been broached here. All that is necessary to bring forth this wealth of effort is the magic touch of money to purchase and operate these carriers of the air.

One must remember that creating America's Empire of the Air is a very different task from operating a closely concentrated group of short air-lines over essentially 100 per cent. cultivated territory, as is the case abroad.

Send the coupon today for our free recipe book—prepared by authorities. Every recipe tested, proved and ready for your use.

The Iron Food for Vitality



Six Delicious Ways

To Serve Stewed Raisins

—a healthful morning dish for the whole family

New!
Little Sun-Maids
"Between-Meal Raisins"

In a handy little 5c pocket-package!

New Energy for office workers who, according to efficiency experts, slow down about 3 o'clock each afternoon—5c.

A little munch-lunch with big nutrition—a luscious bite between meals that everybody needs—5c.

A natural candy for little folk—to satisfy a normal craving for a healthful sweetmeat—5c.

An ounce-and-a-half of "pick-me-up" rich in food.

All for *five cents!* At all drug, grocery, candy and cigar stores. Try today.

ALWAYS keep a box of raisins in the house. Use them to make any plain food tempting—for an economical dessert, a sauce for baked apples, or a flavor for ice cream. Raisins are delicious, healthful and economical—use them often.

STEWED raisins are a *luscious fruit* rich in *iron*—a most healthful regulator for entire families.

Try these ways to serve them. See which your folks like best:

1. Serve plain with cream.
2. Try them with Oatmeal, simply mixing them with the cereal.
3. On Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Cover the biscuit with the raisins and serve with or without cream.
4. With Corn Flakes and cream.
5. With Puffed Wheat or Rice.
6. With Cream of Wheat as with Oatmeal.

Iron and Energy

Raisins are rich in food-iron—the *natural*, assimilable kind. You need but a small bit of iron daily—yet that need *is vital*. Raisins in the diet daily will help to *insure* it.

Food-iron makes red corpuscles and brings back color to pale cheeks—the bloom of youth to women and vigor to the men.

Then raisins furnish *rare* nutrition—1560 calories of energizing nutriment per pound. More of *this* nourishment than eggs, milk, meat, or fish. Raisins are mildly laxative also—good for clear complexion and clear brain.

So no other breakfast dish is better than stewed raisins, if you want to serve foods that are both good and good *for* you.

Raisins are cheaper by 30% than formerly—see that you get plenty in your foods.

Try them now—for ten days as a test. See the results. Your entire family will enjoy this luscious food. *Our free book tells how to stew raisins.*

Sun-Maid Raisins are packed in a great, modern, glass-walled sanitary plant in sunny San Joaquin Valley — they're wholesome, sweet and clean.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN CO.
Membership, 13,000 Growers
DEPT. A-1309, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

California Associated Raisin Co.
DEPT. A-1309, FRESNO, CALIF.

Please send me copy of your free book, "Sun-Maid Recipes."

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

SUN-MAID RAISINS

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Why Don Clark Now Owns a Colt

"BUT be reasonable, Peg. How can you blame me?"

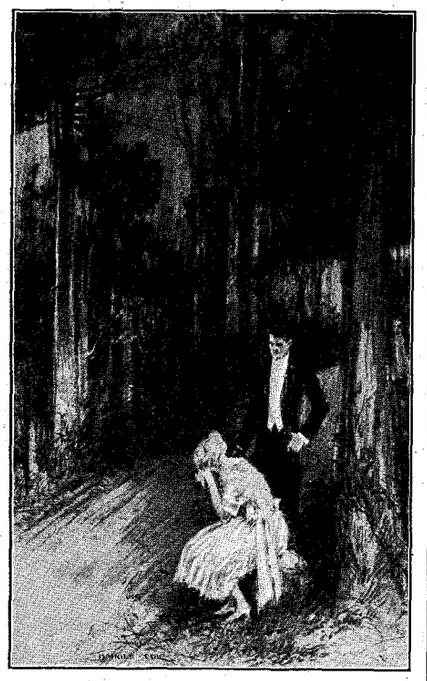
"I'm not blaming you, Don, only——"

"Only what?"

"Only why, why didn't you think to arm yourself?"

"How on earth did I know we would be held up?"

"And now father's car is gone. He never thinks of traveling over these roads without his *Colt*. Hasn't he told you?"



"Don't cry, dear, your dad's car is insured, and——"

"Yes," confessed Don Clark ruefully. "He showed me his *Colt* just the other night and——"

"Good gracious, Don, it was probably in the pocket of the car. You didn't think to get it when those beasts of men stopped us. All you would have had to do was to——"

"To point it at them and they would have beat it in quick order as those thugs did when they tried to hold up Bob Fletcher last week. But it wasn't there. Your Dad took it on that hunting trip he's on. Don't cry, dear, his car is insured and——"

"Cry! Why it's maddening, Don. I've looked forward to this dance for months. Goodness knows how far we are from any place. I think it's going to rain too and you forget my rings were not insured."

"Nor my watch."

"Nor your hat either, you poor, helpless boy. There, I won't scold you any more, but please promise me to get a good *Colt* that father says is the best that money can buy, and carry it always in the pocket of your car, if you ever get it out of the repair shop."

"I wish I had it now, Peg, but you can just bet the first thing I do tomorrow will be to buy a good old *Colt*."

YOU need the essential protection for life and property of a *Colt* revolver or automatic pistol at home and on automobile trips. Your dealer will show you the various models and advise you which is best for your use. They are manufactured by the famous Colt Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Company of Hartford, Conn., who will send you, if you ask for it, an interesting little booklet called "The Romance of a Colt," telling all about the World's Right Arm.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

EUROPE'S CHOICE—CONFISCATION OR REPUDIATION

THE debt-burdened nations of Europe have come out of the war facing the unpleasant choice between confiscation on the one hand and payment in depreciated currency on the other. Neither prospect is pleasant, we read in the *Straus Investors Magazine*, "especially since the latter amounts to partial repudiation." But the writer in this financial publication thinks that confiscation is the greater of the two evils and hopes that Germany will be the only nation forced to resort to it. For, he declares, the threat of confiscation of private wealth is second only to the threat of war itself in demoralizing business men generally and discouraging "those whose practise of thrift and industry and whose efforts must be depended upon to keep the economic machine in motion." To-day, we read,

This specter of confiscation is no longer merely a threat but is in Germany an actual fact. The Cabinet which put its signature to the Reparations Agreement has determined upon a policy which amounts to a levy of 20% upon private capital. In the case of capital invested in business concerns—commercial and industrial enterprise, including banks—the state will claim a mortgage amounting to a 20% "participation" in the invested capital of the corporation or business. These mortgages will be sold by the state in foreign countries as part of the reparation payments. In the case of real estate, each property will be assessed at pre-war value, and this valuation will be converted into the present standard of paper marks at the rate of one gold mark to fifteen paper marks. The resultant capitalization will be taken as the basis for a 20% mortgage against the property, which will be held by the state.

This proposal, however it may be camouflaged by the present Cabinet in terms of "participation mortgages," represents in effect an actual confiscation of private property.

The fact that this was absolutely necessary for Germany in order to meet her reparation payments does not make it any easier for German business men, nor is it particularly reassuring to other European countries which face a financial problem almost as hard as Germany's. In fact, the question of state confiscation is receiving a great deal of serious thought in Europe and is regarded—even in England—as at least a present possibility. English financial periodicals contain considerable comment on the question.

But however much he dislikes the idea of confiscation, the writer finds it "hard to see how the nations are going to pay their enormous debts by any other means." As he continues:

Germany, of course, is in the worst condition. She has already resorted to the capital levy. Of the great powers, France probably comes next to Germany in the matter of a load of debt which seems impossible to meet. The total French debt at present, is said to be nearly $50,000,000,000, counting francs at the normal rate of exchange. From this may be subtracted whatever amounts France can secure from Germany on the indemnity and reparation payments. At the most, however, the amount which Germany will pay France, on the sliding reparation scale, will amount to between 6 and 15 billion dollars. It is probable that, even allowing for the best France can expect from Germany, her debt will remain in the neighborhood of $40,000,000,000. To pay interest on this $2,000,000,000 a year will be required. France cannot raise $2,000,000,000 a year for this purpose by her present methods of taxation. Her total national income is at present not much more than $10,000,000,000 a year. France is not now even attempting to pay the interest on her entire debt and is meeting current obligations by further borrowings, of which $100,000,000 has recently been floated in this country. In view of these hard facts, it is difficult to see how France can pay the enormous debt which she owes without resorting to some form of confiscation of private wealth.

The condition of Italy is perhaps somewhat more favorable than that of France, but her requirements for interest payments on her debt are about $1,000,000,000 a year. Italy is not so strong economically as France and her national income is much smaller. It is very hard to see how Italy can keep up her interest payments under any system of taxation now in use—without even considering the payment of the principal.

From the dangerous Charybdis of confiscation the writer we are quoting turns to the no less formidable Scylla of repudiation, between which the financial helmsmen of Europe are finding it so difficult to steer. He says:

One very significant fact which appears in connection with the German Reparation Agreement may perhaps be found, in the final analysis, to give the solution to the whole problem. In arranging the reparation payments, the Allies fixed what they called a "gold mark." This "gold mark" is an arbitrary unit of value roughly equivalent to a gold mark before the war and fixed at a value equal to 15 paper marks of the present currency of Germany.

In other words, for the purposes of foreign payments and foreign trade, the value of the mark will be stabilized at an arbitrary figure—fifteen times the value of a mark within the boundaries of Germany.

The governments of other European nations could very easily do the same thing. They could establish gold francs or gold lire for the purposes of foreign trade, customs duties, etc. They could then fix an arbitrary rate of exchange between this gold unit and the domestic paper money circulating within the country, just as the gold mark is fixed at fifteen paper marks. In this way, without repudiating the foreign debts or being at a disadvantage in foreign trade because of depreciated cu

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These Manufacturers Factory Equip Their Products With AC Spark Plugs

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The Speed Boat Pilot *demands* AC's. He knows that AC's will always deliver the same perfect service they gave Gar Wood in winning the world's power boat championship and in setting the world's water record of 77 M. P. H. with Miss America. You, too, can get AC Plugs for your motor.

The Racing Driver *insists* upon AC's, knowing that AC Plugs stand up under grueling punishment. Tommy Milton used AC's in his Duesenberg when he set the world's record at 156 M. P. H. There are specially designed AC Plugs for your engine, too.

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The Automotive Engineer *specifies* AC's for original equipment because he knows AC's are correctly designed to give complete satisfaction. The true worth of AC's—proved by test and scientific research—has made them standard equipment on most fine passenger cars, trucks and tractors. There are specially designed AC's for all engines.

Champion Ignition Company
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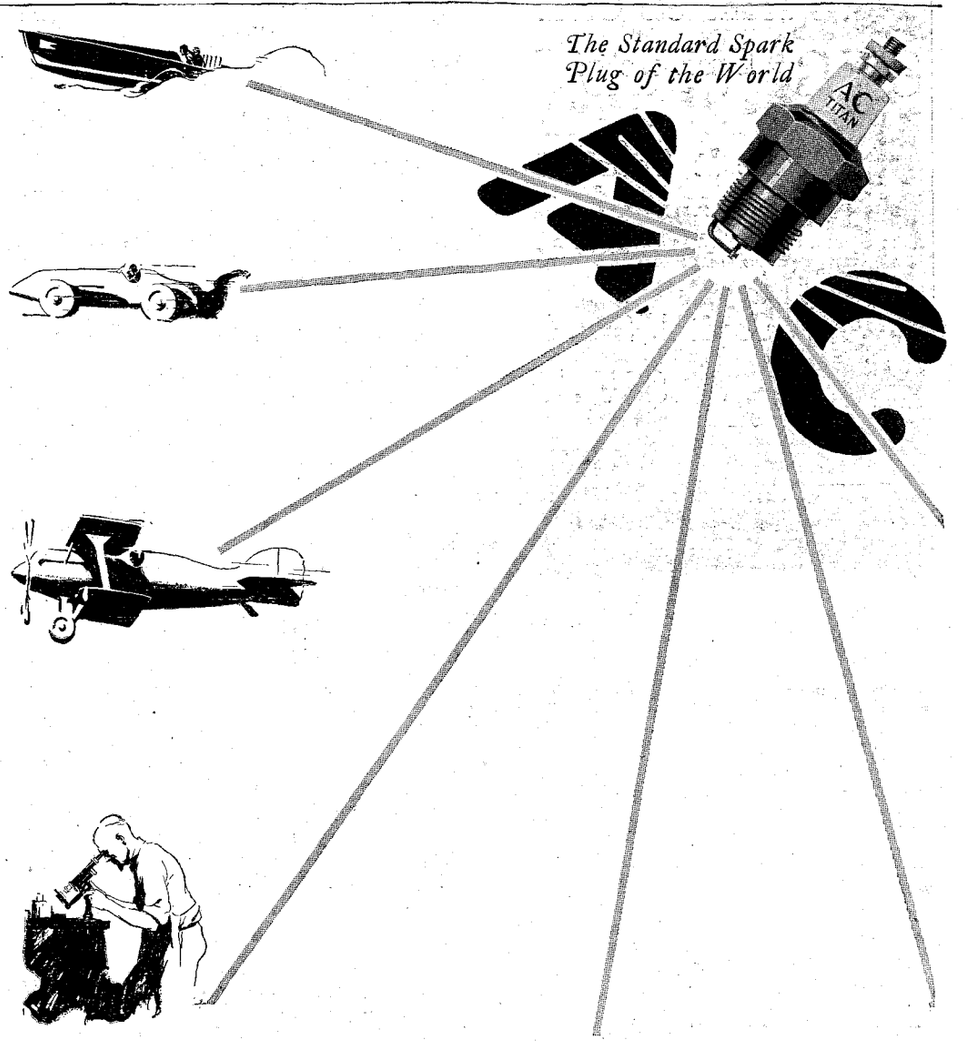

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A & T
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Beaver (Canada)
Boring
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Bullock Creeping-Grip
Case
Comet
Dart
Dependable
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Eagle
Flour City
Franklin
Hart-Parr
Holt
Howell
Knox
La Crosse
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New Britain
Oldsmar Garden
Pioneer
Royer
Samson
Sawyer-Massey (Canada)
Shawnee
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Tioga
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Turner-Simplicity
Ursus
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ENGINES

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Joy Motor
J. V. B. Marine
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Minneapolis
Pittsburgh Model
Red Wing Thorobred
Roberts
Scripps
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Straubel
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H. J. Walker
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Weidely Bulldog
Wisconsin
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C. Y. C.
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Delco-Light
Dynelectric
Electrion
Fairbanks
Genco Light
Globe Light & Power
Lalley-Light
Lucolite
Matthews
Meyerlite
Nan-Ki-Vel
Northlite
Owens Light & Power
Perfection
Powerlite
Roco
Stearns
Swartz
United
Wesco

MISCELLANEOUS

Barber-Greene Conveyors
Burton Locomotives
Domestic Engine & Pump Co.
Elgin Sweeper
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors
Koehring Road Pavers
Maytag Washing Machines
Mudge Railway Cars
P & H Excavators
Sullivan Portable Air Compressors
Vaughan Drag Saws
Wade Drag Saws

U. S. Patent No. 1,135,727 April 13, 1915, U. S. Patent No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending

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The First National Bank of Boston

Transacts Commercial Banking Business of Every Nature

Make It Your New England Bank

Capital, Surplus and Profits
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WHEN you see a big car gliding easily up one of those endless hills, it's almost certain that a New Stromberg Carburetor is under the hood.
The Stromberg is vital equipment of the motor car today. It gets more mileage out of a gallon of gas — increases power — cuts down gas bills, which means economy.
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New STROMBERG CARBURETOR Does it!

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

rency, they could repay their own people in money of depreciated value. This, in effect, would amount to the same thing as a repudiation of a certain proportion of the domestic national debt, and would amount to a levy on the private capital of those holding government securities.

This, of course, would be unfair and particularly unjust to those who invested in government bonds before and during the war, but many economists believe that some such arrangement must be resorted to in order to enable these countries to meet their interest payments and the principal of their debts. They are faced with the dilemma of two evils and must choose the lesser of the two.

Even with the present depreciation of European currencies the debts do not seem so large when exprest in terms of the depreciated currency at the present rate of exchange. For instance, the debt of France which we have referred to above as being $50,000,000,000, is of course not 50,000,000,000 in dollars, but 250,000,000,000 francs. At the present rate of exchange 250,000,000,000 francs is only about $21,000,000,000—more than cutting the debt in half. If the French debt is paid back in terms of this depreciated currency the payments will not be nearly so hard to meet.

Of course, it is not the present expectation of European governments to allow this extraordinary depreciation of their currency to stand indefinitely, but it might be possible for them to overcome the disadvantages in their foreign trade of such depreciation by means of such devices as the "gold mark" which we have described above. And the conclusion cannot be avoided that it would be to their advantage in paying off their large debts, if this depreciation should remain uncorrected.

BARTER VALUES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

We have known for a long time that most of the trade that goes on in Russia, and much of the trade between Russia and neighboring countries, is carried on by barter. When this is done on a large scale it is necessary to establish some standard so that a farmer may know how many cabbages he might reasonably be expected to give for a new suit of clothes. The Council of the Peoples' Commissariat has, therefore, according to our Trade Commissioner at Riga, established arbitrary exchange values for certain commodities with one pood (36 pounds) of rye grain taken as the basis. The commissioner says in a recent issue of the Department of Commerce's *Commerce Reports:*

From these arbitrary commodity exchange values as established in June, it appears that one pood of rye grain is fixed as the equivalent of 12 poods of salt, 25 poods of petroleum, 12 packages of matches, 4 metal pails, 4 iron spades, or 6 arshins (1 arshin equals 28 inches) of calico. It is stated that a central office for the registration and fixing of market prices will be established by the Central Organization of Cooperative Societies—the centrosoyus—which will keep the public informed of market conditions and changes in prices.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

ugust 24.—The giant British dirigible, R-38, near the end of a thirty-five hour test flight after which it was to have been turned over to the American Navy as the ZR-2, collapses and burns near the city of Hull, England, with a loss of forty-two killed, including sixteen Americans.

The Japanese Government, reports Washington, formally accepts the invitation of President Harding to the Disarmament and Far Eastern Conference, to be held in Washington on November 11.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Austria is signed in Vienna.

ugust 25.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Germany is signed in Berlin.

Sinn Fein envoys, reports London, deliver at Premier Lloyd George's official residence in Downing Street, de Valera's reply to the Prime Minister's refusal on August 13 to permit Ireland to secede. The text of the document is not made public.

The discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate President Obregon, says a dispatch from Mexico City, results in the arrest of three generals in the Mexican Army.

ugust 26.—Lloyd George, in his reply to de Valera's rejection of his terms, states that further parley will be futile if some basis is not found.

Mathias Erzberger, former Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance of Germany, is assassinated while walking in the Black Forest, near Baden.

A severe battle is raging between the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists at the eastern confluence of the Sakaria River, reports Constantinople.

ugust 27.—Rioters in the Malabar districts of British India, reports London, loot a treasury of $190,000, free convicts, and butcher an autobus crew. Troops are said to have slain many mutineers.

ugust 28.—The Moplah revolutionists appear to be proclaiming Home Rule in the Malabar district of India, reports Calicut. Their emblem, the green flag, has been hoisted at Pallipu.

The right wing of the Greek army, which was attacking the Turks along the Sakaria River, has met with disaster and been completely severed from the main body of the Greek troops, according to a dispatch from Constantinople via Paris.

ugust 29.—Actual relief work for the starving of Soviet Russia begins with the arrival of 600 tons of rice and sugar for the children of Moscow, reports Riga.

A border clash between the Austrians and Hungarians, over the little strip of West Hungary awarded Austria by the Peace Treaty, results in twenty casualties, says a report from Vienna.

Nearly 700 members of the insurgent bands in the Malabar region have been killed in fights with British forces, says a dispatch from Calicut.

TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY,

PARTNERS WANTED FOR A GOING CONCERN

Capital Not Necessary

A manufacturer of an essential needs partners to help expand the business. He has hundreds of thousands of unfilled orders and they're all marked *rush*.

You're not asked to put up any money. But there's something you have which will enable him to buy money. Lend it and you'll both be gainers.

If you want your town to stand still —*don't read this*

You'd wonder what the above announcement was all about, if you saw it in the paper. Yet it sums up an actual condition that concerns you and the development of your town.

The electric light and power companies want the public as partners. Their problems are your problems and they want you to recognize the fact and act accordingly.

They've appealed to you as citizens, but you were too busy. You turned the whole question of regulation over to commissions and thought your responsibility ended there.

But in the interests of cheaper manufacturing and more comfortable homes you can't afford to let your lighting company shift for itself.

If your town is to grow right it must have plenty of electric service, and to make sure of that you must make the Utilities' business your business.

As a partner a little effort will help a lot. Just lend your good-will to these companies. Back them up in what they are doing to improve your service and extend it to people who want it. Keep alive to your Utilities' needs. Be their active partner.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

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No. 29 *Wherever electricity is called on to render its manifold services, Western Electric through its 48 branch houses makes the distribution of electrical products more convenient and more economical.*

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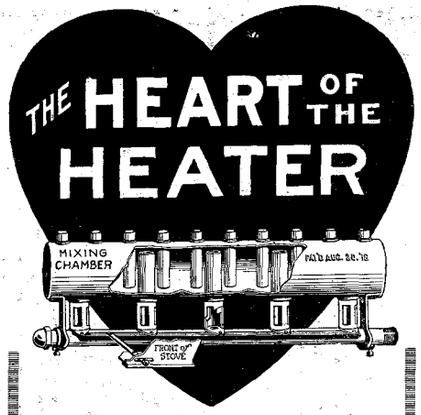

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Genuine $100 Oliver Typewriters now $64. Brand new, latest model—our finest product. Direct from factory to you. And we ship you an Oliver for free trial. No payment down. Keep it or return it. If you want to own it, pay us only $4 per month. This is the greatest typewriter bargain on earth. You save $36. Write today for full particulars, including our book, "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy." Then you may get an Oliver for free trial. Write now.

The OLIVER Typewriter Company
103C Oliver Typewriter Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

CURRENT EVENTS

August 30.—The Mexican Supreme Court, reports Mexico City, grants an injunction to the Texas Company, American oil refiners, against seizure of their oil lands under the Constitution's retroactive clause.

Six persons are killed in a renewal of rioting in Belfast, and 48 cases of gunshot wounds are under treatment, says a dispatch from that city.

The Russian Soviet Government, charging that the Non-Partisan All Russian Relief Committee intended to overthrow the Soviets, has placed the Committee, of which Maxim Gorky is the head, under arrest, says a Reuter dispatch from Riga.

DOMESTIC

August 24.—Dry leaders, seeking to drive the anti-beer bill through the Senate prior to the recess of Congress, are defeated, reports Washington, after a bitter fight of many hours.

A bill carrying $48,500,000 for the expenses of the Shipping Board to January first next, and $200,000 for expenses of the Disarmament Conference, is signed by the President, after the Senate and House adopt a conference report on the measure.

An army of 5,000 miners, unemployed ex-service men and others, which gathered at Mermet, West Virginia, last week, reports Charleston, breaks camp and begins its threatened march sixty miles into the coal fields of Mingo County.

The Boston & Maine Railroad cuts freight rates on all branches within a fifty-mile radius of Boston, says a dispatch from that city, in its war on auto freighters.

Asserting that wilful stoppage of production by employers is responsible for the unemployment of 5,500,000 persons in this country, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Atlantic City, calls upon the Government to aid those out of work.

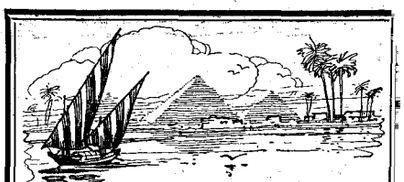
August 26.—The advance of 5,000 miners toward Mingo County, temporarily broken up by officials of the United Mine Workers Union, is resumed, reports Charleston, following the revolt of the miners against union officials.

Assurances are given at the White House, reports Washington, that the American troops now in Germany will be "brought home in a fairly short period."

Elon R. Brown, chief counsel to the legislative committee investigating the New York City administration, requests Mayor Hylan to remove Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Markets, from office immediately, on the basis of the committee's alleged graft exposures involving his department.

August 27.—Creditors ask for a receivership for the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The floating indebtedness of the defendant is put at upwards of $3,000,000.

Judge Manton, of the Federal District Court, turns over to the Government the nine ships chartered by the United



A Mediterranean Cruise

FOLLOWING the remarkable success of our Mediterranean Cruise of last winter, the AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT announces a Cruise to the Mediterranean, sailing February 11th, 1922 and returning April 13th, on the Cunard Liner "Carmania."

Sixty-One Days
Our Exclusive Management

Visiting Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, the Riviera, Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Fiume, Venice, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

Venice and Fiume included for the first time in a cruise sailing from New York.

Passengers have stop-over privileges with tickets good for later return on "Aquitania", "Mauretania", etc. Other American Express offerings for Winter Travel include Tours and Cruises to Europe—South America—Around the World—China and Japan—West Indies—California—Honolulu.

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8% First Mortgages
SAFETY and Prompt Payment of Principal and Interest are assured

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Kills!

No Muss—No Mixing—No Spreading

Rat Bis-Kit quickly and surely does away with rats and mice. They die outdoors. There's a different bait in each Bis-Kit. No trouble. Just crumble up. Remember the name—Rat Bis-Kit. 25c and 35c at all drug and general stores.

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For Mice Too

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OPEN TO EVERYBODY

The Chicago Daily News $30,000 Scenario Contest

This contest, at the close of which there will be awarded $30,000 in prizes to the writers of the thirty-one best scenarios entered, is dedicated to the belief, shared by all leading picture makers, that amateur scenario writers with proper advice and encouragement, can produce quantities of strong, vivid stories, real life scenarios that will give needed stimulus to the work of permanently establishing moving pictures as one of the great American contributions to art. The contest will be national in scope. No one will be excluded except employees of The Chicago Daily News and of The Goldwyn Company.

Prizes are offered as follows:

1st Prize $10,000
10 Prizes $1,000 each
20 Prizes $500 each

You don't have to be a trained writer to win one of these prizes—plain human-interest stories told in simple language are what is wanted.

The winner of the contest will not only receive the $10,000 offered as a first prize, but will see his scenario shown on the screen.

Goldwyn *will produce it*

This means that no effort or expense will be spared to make of it a great picture.

Rules and Regulations

1. All manuscripts must be sent to The Scenario Contest Editor of the Chicago Daily News, 15 N. Wells Street, Chicago Illinois.
2. Legal assignment to The Chicago Daily News of all copyrights of the scenario submitted must accompany the manuscript—the assignment of copyright will be waived after the awarding of the prizes on all scenarios that do not win prizes.
3. Manuscripts must be of not more than 5,000 words and may be written in short story form.
4. Manuscripts must be in typewritten form or in legible handwriting, written on one side of paper only.
5. All manuscripts must be in the hands of The Chicago Daily News by 12 o'clock midnight, November 1st, 1921.
6. No manuscripts will be returned. The Chicago Daily News will take every precaution to safeguard all entered scenarios, but will not be responsible for lost manuscripts.
7. No two prizes will be given to a single contestant.

The Judges: The judges of the Chicago Daily News contest have been selected from the most prominent American writers, critics, and motion picture authorities. David Wark Griffith, Samuel Goldwyn, Charles Chaplin, Norma Talmadge, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Rupert Hughes, Gertrude Atherton, Amy Leslie, and Gouverneur Morris compose the committee that will pass on all scenarios submitted. All awards will be made on a basis of merit. The judges will not know the writers' names, scenarios being known to them by number only.

To Assist You: Starting Monday, August 22d, the Chicago Daily News began publishing a series of daily articles by the leading motion picture authorities of the country telling how to write the kind of scenarios the public wants. These articles, by such eminent motion picture figures as D. W. Griffith, Norma Talmadge, Charles Chaplin and Samuel Goldwyn are authoritative. Scenario writing is discussed from every angle. Each article is not only interesting, but instructive.

Back copies of The Daily News may be had by writing to the Scenario Contest Editor, The Chicago Daily News, 15 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois—simply enclose 2 cents in stamps for each issue desired. The Chicago Daily News is published every week day.

Send in your scenario *now* as the contest closes November 1st, 1921.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CO.

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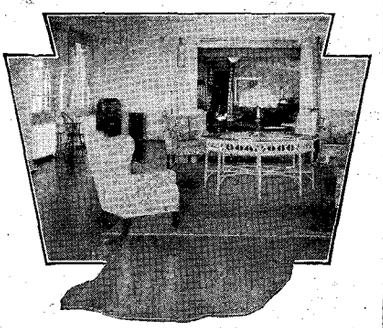
OAK FLOORS
(For Everlasting Economy)



6 Big Advantages over other flooring

Oak flooring is indisputably the most beautiful.

And the most durable. It has lasted more than 100 years in many cases.

It saves time, trouble and expense by being easiest to clean.

Is more healthful and sanitary than dust-collecting carpets.

Adds 25%, or more, to selling and renting values. Ask any real estate man.

And, finally, costs *less* than ordinary flooring, plus carpets.

A special thickness (3/8-inch) can be laid over worn-out flooring at small cost.

Write for 3 free booklets, in colors, on Oak Flooring, its advantages and uses. Or see your dealer.

OAK FLOORING MFRS. ASSN.
1033 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

Skin Troubles With Cuticura
—Soothed—
Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

STABILITY MA WHERE IT BELONGS
Trade Mark Registered.

IF unbalance (static or dynamic) exists in any rotating machine in your plant, our province is to perfectly balance that part.

May we tell you more about our services?

VIBRATION SPECIALTY COMPANY
Harrison Building
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

SALESMAN WANTED

We have an opening for an experienced salesman on our line of Heavy Farm Machinery and Contractors' Power. Both office and road work, particularly the establishing of live sales agencies throughout the East and South. Salary with bonus for new business developed. A real opportunity for an energetic man who can produce results. Write fully as to previous experience, and give references. Address:

H. A. RUSSELL, care Cann & Saul,
516 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CURRENT EVENTS

States Mail Steamship Company, Inc., on application of the receiver.

Organized labor, as represented by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session at Atlantic City, decides to make an investigation of the big banks and insurance companies of the country, "to ascertain what these institutions are doing with the millions in funds intrusted to their care by wage earners."

August 28.—Four bank robbers loot the Security Safety Deposit Vaults in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, of $500,000 and escape, reports Chicago.

Five Mingo miners are killed in an encounter between an armed band and state troopers on Beach Creek, near the Boone-Logan County line, according to a dispatch from state police headquarters at Ethel, West Virginia.

About 750,000 of the 3,900,000 members of the American Federation of Labor have been dropped from the membership roll, announces President Samuel Gompers, because of non-payment of dues.

August 29.—Armed men from the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek coal fields are reassembling at Mermet, reports Charleston, West Virginia.

August 30.—President Harding issues a proclamation in which he commands the miners who have been threatening forcibly to unionize the workers in the Mingo County field, "to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes by noon Thursday."

Evidence of a gigantic plot to swindle the Government out of millions of dollars in revenue taxes through the use of fraudulent liquor permits has been unearthed in Philadelphia, says a dispatch from that city.

Classifying Omar.—Here is a story from a Cincinnati picture show: THE LITERARY DIGEST'S "Topics in Brief" were being shown. They included the story of the man who, when asked if he liked Omar Khayyam, replied, "I never drank it," and whose wife objected: "You ought not have said that—it's a kind of cheese."

A girl in the audience laughed and said, "That's a good one," and the girl next to her asked, "Well, what is it?" The first girl replied, "A cigaret."—*Overheard by a correspondent.*

Naturally—Wanted, by settled young man, room or room and board with nice widow lady who would naturally like a little company and protection; must be reasonable and preferably close in. Address Permanent, care of *Press.*—*Want ad in the Savannah "Press."*

Sufficient Reason.—1ST KNUT—"I wonder why those girls didn't answer us when we spoke to them?"

2ND KNUT—"Oh, I expect they're telephone girls!"—*London Mail.*

An Exception—John D. says a musician is a gift of God. But what about a jazz player?—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

PRESTIGE
is not a thing of mere accident. The Boston Garter is so superlatively good that peoples of all tongues unanimously agree the manufacturer has placed quality FIRST.
GEORGE FROST CO., BOSTON, Makers of
Velvet Grip Hose Supporters
for All the Family

New Shoes
Old Shoes
Tight Shoes
all feel the same if you shake into them some
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the Feet
Takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and gives new vigor. At night, when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, Sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in the foot-bath **and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.**
Over 1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army & Navy during the war.
Ask for ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

DELICIOUS AND SUSTAINING
DIABETIC FOODS
QUICKLY MADE WITH
Hepco FLOUR
Contains Practically No Starch
TWENTY CENTS BRINGS A GENEROUS SAMPLE ENOUGH FOR A PLATE OF DELICIOUS MUFFINS
THOMPSON MALTED FOOD CO.
•5 Riverside Drive, WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
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Send sketch or model for free opinion upon patentable nature. Prompt personal service. *Preliminary advice without charge.*
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416 Fifth Washington, D. C.

CONVERSATION WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT
by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many happy quotations. Cloth, $1.00; by mail, $1.08.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N Y

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. C. S.," Bozeman, Mont.—"Which is roper, 'Whereabouts *is*' or 'Whereabouts *are*'?"

The word *whereabouts*, plural in form, but singular in construction, always takes a verb in the ngular, as "Husband and wife disappeared; their hereabouts *is* a mystery."

"F. M. B.," Rochester, N. Y.—The correct onunciation of the word *solace* is *sol'is—o* as in *ot*, *i* as in *habit*.

"J. R. McG.," Greensboro, Va.—"Please tell e where I may find the following: 'A little knowlige is a dangerous thing.'"

This quotation is from Alexander Pope's Essay on Criticism," part ii, line 15.

"N. W. E.," West Point, Va.—"What do you ink of the expression 'week-end'? I do not e it because it seems to take no account of the bbath, as though Saturday evening and Sunday re the end of the week, and the new week began Monday."

The phrase *week-end* means: "The time at the se of a week often spent as a vacation, usually m mid-day on Saturday to the following Mony, sometimes extended from Friday to Tuesday.

"N. M.," Washington, D. C.—"What was eant by the author of the word 'Rye' in the em or song 'Comin' thro' the Rye'?"

The Lexicographer has been permitted to exine a reproduction of the original ballad "Comthro' the Rye," said to be in the handwriting Robert Burns. This ballad consists of five ses and a refrain. In most modern collections ly two are given. The second line of the third se of the original reads; "Comin' thro' the *rn*," and the ending word is rimed with "*ain*," glish "own," in the fourth line. This shows clusively that a field of rye and not the burn e was meant. By the purifying of this ballad, rns conferred a great boon on the Scottish ple of his time.

'E. M.," Crookston, Minn.—"How are the nes *Bach*, *Chopin*, *Beethoven*, and *Mendelssohn* nounced? Also, what is the meaning of the rd *cinema* and its pronunciation?"

The names you give are pronounced as follows: *Bach*, *bah—a* as in *art*, *H* as *ch* in Scotch *loch*; *opin*, *sho"pan'—sh* as in *ship*, *o* as in obey, *a* as in *n* with a nasal sound; *Beethoven*, *be'to-ven—t e* as in *prey*, *o* as in *go*, second *e* as in *get*; *ndelssohn*, *men'del-son—e's* as in *get o* as in *go*. e word *cinema* means "a motion-picture; ture-play; abbreviation of cinematograph," i is pronounced *sin'a-ma—i* as in *hit*, the *a's* in *final*.

E. K. G.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the followspelling correct: '*Employes*' store'? I am untain as to the correct formation of the plural?"

The English word is *employee;* the French is *loye*—note the acute accent. The plural of h words is formed by adding *s* to the respective llings.

W. A. C.," Winterport, Me—"In addressing tter to a man who uses the postfix 'Jr.' after name, is it proper to use, also, the prefix 'Mr.' he postfix 'Esq.'?"

es, use "*Mr.* John Jones, *Jr.*" or "John Jones, *Esq.*"

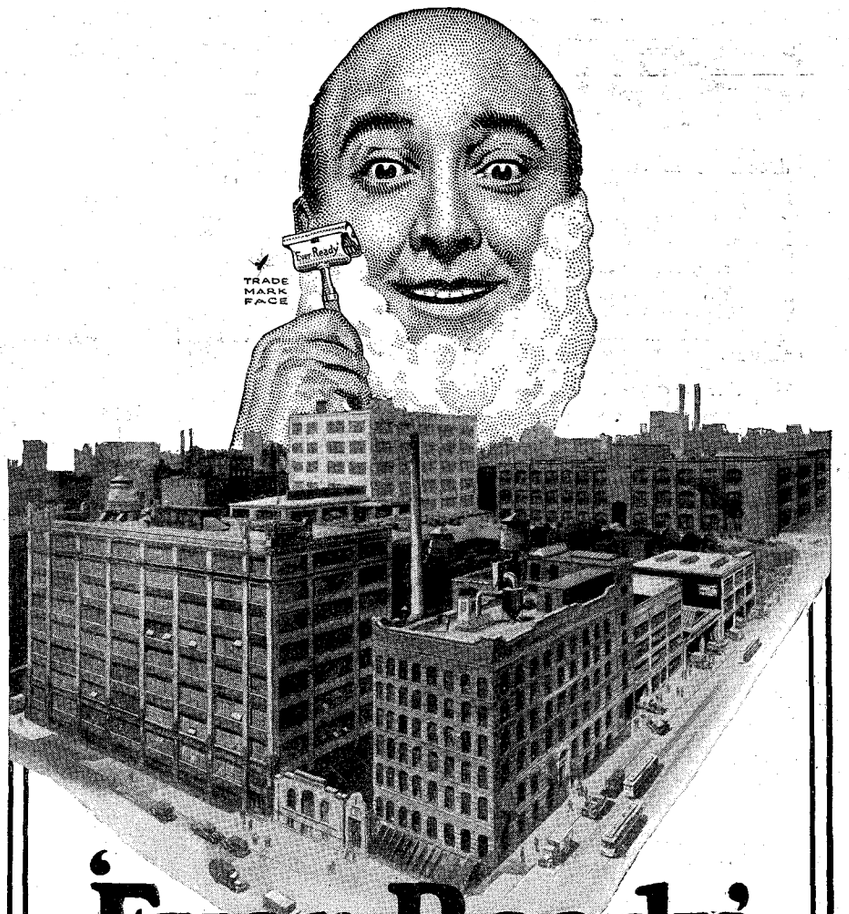
F. J. McC.," Paris, Ky.—The name *Deirdre* orrectly pronounced *de'thra—e* as in *prey*, *th* n *this*, *a* as in *final*.

M. D. M.," Chattanooga, Tenn.—"Please me the meaning of the French word *prothaine-t* Also, can you tell me where I will find the tation, 'The Lord tempers the wind to the n lamb'?"

The word to which you refer is *prochainement*, *prothainement*. It means "in a short time, tly, soon." The quotation you give is from ence Sterne's "Maria."

M. H.," Tucumcari, N. M.—"Kindly give me correct pronunciation of the name *Joaquin* as i by Joaquin Miller."

he name *Joaquin* is pronounced *hwa-kin'—a* u *artistic*, *i* as in *police*.



'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

THIS great group of factories illustrates the gigantic growth of the dollar razor. Today, this institution stands behind the EVER-READY Safety Razor with any guarantee that *you yourself* may care to dictate. Our product fulfills your every conception of a perfect safety razor, or you get your money back.

The Ever-Ready is sold everywhere for $1.00—under *your own* terms of guarantee. Ever-Ready Radio Blades are sold on the same basis—6 for 40c.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORP.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Factories: New York, Toronto, London, Paris

$1.00 Complete

"The Little Barber in a Box"

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Jim Henry's Column

Am I Real?

I get a lot of letters which express a cynical disbelief that I am alive.

Wouldn't it give you the willies to encounter constantly an illusion that you didn't exist—were a sort of disembodied idea? Even my friends don't believe that I write my own stuff.

What is there so extraordinary in a salesman writing advertising?

I know more about Mennen Shaving Cream than any professional advertising writer will ever know—and have a truer and deeper conviction that Mennen's is infinitely superior to every other preparation.

To be sure, I don't know how to interest you with pretty borders, Greek gods, bathing girls or such advertising technique, and I lack the literary gift of weaving a web of emotional appeals to your innermost desires—but I do believe in Mennen's.

I have watched Mennen's grow from nothing into a leader. I have seen it change, the shaving habits of millions. Thousands of men have written, thanking me for freeing them from the suffering and despondeney incident to the use of old-fashioned soap. I have gazed with amazement at our sales chart, each year showing a tremendous gain over last year.

After all, don't you more readily believe what a man tells you if he believes it himself? Aren't you more successful in convincing others if your own convictions are sincere?

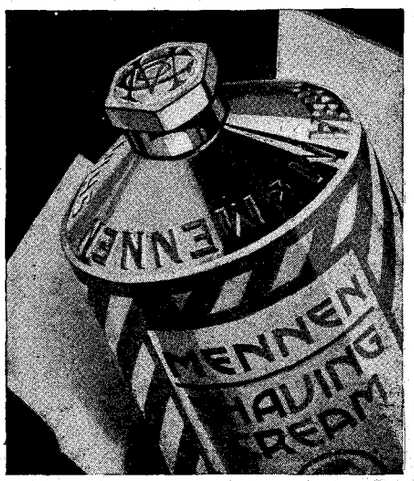
I probably couldn't sell automobiles or oil stock, but I can sell Mennen's. I propose to sell you. Sooner or later I will find a crack in the wall of your prejudices and *make* you understand what a joyous experience it is to try Mennen's for the first time.

and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show

Then you will send 15 cents for my demonstrator tube and you and I will be buddies in spirit as long as smooth faces are fashionable.

Jim Henry
(*Mennen Salesman*)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.



THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

For Sale or Rent?—Bachelor, unfurnished, possession Sept. 1st. Apply Janitor, Windsor Apts., 3— Laurier West.—*Want Ad in the Ottawa Citizen.*

Scientific Management.—"Dicky," said his mother, "when you divided those five caramels with your sister, did you give her three?"

"No, ma. I thought they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one 'fore I began to divide."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Three of a Kind.—She was telling an acquaintance about her girl friends.

"Yes," she said, "my friend Maud is only twenty-five, but she's been married three times. And all her husbands have been named William."

"You don't say!" replied he. "Why, she must be a regular Bill collector!"—*New York American.*

English As It Sounds.—Here is a singular incident showing how easy it is to mistranslate an overheard remark.

Said Mrs. A, one of the overhearers: "They must have been to the zoo, because I heard her mention 'a trained deer.'"

Said Mrs. B: "No, no. They were talking about going away and she said to him, 'Find out about the train, dear.'"

Said Mrs. C: "I think you are both wrong. It seemed to me they were discussing music, for she said, 'A trained ear' very distinctly."

A few minutes later the lady herself appeared and they told her of their disagreement.

"Well," she laughed, "that's certainly funny. You are poor guessers, all of you. The fact is, I'd been out to the country overnight and I was asking my husband if it rained here last evening."—*Boston Transcript.*

Business Methods.—When the agent brought Mrs. Tarley her fire-insurance policy he remarked that it would be well for her to make her first payment at once.

"How much will it be?" she asked.

"About one hundred dollars. Wait a minute and I'll find the exact amount."

"Oh, how tiresome!" she exclaimed. "Tell the company to let it stand and deduct it from what they will owe me when the house burns down."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Holes Upside Down.—Two men were waiting for a train and one said: "I will ask you a question, and if I can not answer my own question, I will buy the tickets. Then you ask a question, and if you can not answer your own, you buy the tickets." The other agreed to this. "Well," the first man said, "you see those rabbit-holes? How do they dig those holes without leaving any dirt around them?" The other confessed: "I don't know. That's your question, so answer it yourself." The first man winked and replied: "They begin at the bottom and dig up!" "But," said the second man, "how do they get at the bottom to begin?" "That's your question," was the first man's rejoinder. "Answer it yourself." The other man bought the tickets.—*Boston Post.*

Auto Warnings.—Sign seen on Chicago Boulevard—"Autos will slow down to a walk."

Sign in London, O.—"Drive slow and see our town. Drive fast and see our jail."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rather Too Much to Ask.—"Magistrate (sternly)—"Why did you not interfere in this disgraceful fight?"

POLICEMAN—"Faith, yer Honor, O hadn't the heart to intyfere in the best foight I saw since Oi lift Connemara."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Absent Treatment.—Following is an extract from a bill introduced into the Illinois legislature to provide a statue in memory of General Sheridan:

"Whereas, General Sheridan specially endeared himself to the American people because of his famous ride from Winchester, when he rode *twenty miles away from the battle-field*, and turned defeat into victory . . ."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Why the Automobile Business is Bad in Charleston.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I AM GOING OUT OF BUSINESS AND GOING QUICK,

IF somebody don't do something, I can't sell any cars; for there is no place to run them. You can't go up Malden Road without being killed, you can't go up Kanawha Street, without some drunk running over you at sixty miles per—and you can only run one way on Capitol Street.

NOW if that isn't a mess! I don't know who is going to buy one of my used cars under those conditions.

TALK about liberty, justice, and everlasting peace, you get about as much in West Virginia as the Kaiser would have in Paris on the Fourth of July.

YOU might think when you read this "Why don't this bird Harry leave town if he don't like it?" Listen: I am afraid to. I have not enough money to go by rail, and State policemen carry three guns and travel in flocks, and you have to give them the road or they shoot you at the wheel. If I were to go to the court-house to get a permit to go somewhere and put my hand in my pocket, why a Baldwin Felt's man would shoot me in self defense for trying to draw my breath and if you don't believe me, read the front page of any newspaper. I would take a sworn oath, I am afraid to take my wife and children away from the bright lights of Capitol Street in a automobile.

READ IT AND WEEP

THE American Eagle is doing it every day, and will continue to do so until somebody who can bring some one justice does something. I thought I voted for the right man for protection he was elected—(But)

COME around, we will be more than glad to sell to you. Also have one mule the mines are not running very much will sell him so cheap will make you feel like a horse-thief.

A—— AUTO W——
DICKINSON & HALE STS.

—*Advertisement in the Charleston Gazette.*

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